

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1924

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBB,
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

OTTAWA.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
1923-24

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

An effort has been made in the preparation of this, the seventh annual report of the department, to lay before the public a brief record of the year's activities, but there are many things connected with immigration and colonization which do not readily lend themselves to official blue book reports.

An examination of the statistical table on page 11 will show that immigrants came to Canada from many countries. Their coming in many cases was not due to encouragement offered by the department. From war-torn Europe numbers came to escape the poverty, wretchedness and national unrest that followed the Great War. The pressure of conditions at home, coupled with the persuasion of relatives or friends in Canada, are the underlying causes of not a small part of the present-day movement towards Canada from several countries of Europe. While the past thirty years has witnessed an influx unprecedented in number and in the variety of race and nationality, it does not begin to tell all the story of immigration, because back of the last three decades there were important movements of population which, while not so varied in race, character or occupation, were of far-reaching importance in laying the foundation of this new nation of the West.

For years all propaganda effort of the department has been directed to the attraction of that class and type of settler suited to and seeking a home on the land. This policy is strongly reflected in existing immigration regulations. As regulations change with changing conditions, so propaganda methods have changed with the passing years. Attention is invited in this connection to the reports of the Director of Publicity, Ottawa, and the Director of Publicity, Western Division.

Many in Canada look back to the decade before the war, when in one fiscal year the influx exceeded 400,000 souls, and wonder why that high tide is not again reached. That Canada needs population is evident, but it is equally evident that mere numbers without regard to fitness or opportunities for settlement, is not the solution. In the pre-war years there were at least four contributing causes to a high tide of immigration which do not at present exist. Some of these can never return and others will come but slowly, if at all; these, briefly, are:—

(a) We had in Western Canada vast areas of free land offered to all, on the simplest of settlement conditions. While free lands are still available, they are limited in extent and at present somewhat difficult of access, as compared with the years when two great railway systems were pushing construction in every direction. Twenty years ago "160 ACRES FREE" was a trade mark, but this slogan no longer properly represents conditions. Farm lands in

Canada can undoubtedly be bought at lower prices and under more favourable conditions than elsewhere, but there is a material difference to a settler with small capital, whether he get "160 ACRES FREE" with a paternal Government protecting his title while he fulfils his homestead duties or whether he must invest even the modest sum of \$10 per acre for his holding.

(b) Demands for labour arising from railway construction were constant. Many who arrived in Canada with little beyond a ticket to destination, a pair of strong hands and a stout heart, and who spent part of the first two or three years in railway construction camps, are now comfortably farming on free homesteads. In the former days men could be placed in bulk but the present day effort to fit the individual worker into the individual job and with the employer he will suit, is a vastly different affair.

(c) Transportation was cheap. The amount involved in transfer from Warsaw to Winnipeg fifteen years ago would not at present pay for the poorest berth in the oldest passenger ship on the Atlantic. True it is that third-class or "steerage" accommodation has greatly improved and that the newcomer travels in greater comfort; in fact so great is the improvement that on the modern passenger liner of to-day, the third-class passenger travels in accommodation equal in many respects to the second cabin accommodation of other years and the term "steerage" has properly disappeared. But the inevitable result is that the higher cost of travel creates difficulty in finding the funds.

(d) Money had some stability in the years prior to the Great War and could be exchanged, without much loss in the transfer from Europe to Canada. An illustration of existing conditions is furnished by the story of a recent colony movement from the borders of the old Russian Empire to the interior of British Columbia. The money belonging to these colonists shrank from fifty dollars to fifty cents in the process of exchange. This condition will undoubtedly improve with the passing years, but in the meantime it retards settlement in Canada, as no new enterprise can be undertaken and no existing business can be developed without some capital.

With the adoption by the United States Government of a quota regulation, very materially reducing the annual influx of immigrants to that country, it becomes evident that more and more the attention of those in the over-populated countries of the Old World will turn to British North America. Evidences are not wanting that the tide is setting in strongly for Canada and with employment available for the various classes of workers without capital who are willing to come, the high tide of our pre-war years could easily be exceeded.

It will be of more than passing interest to those interested in immigration to note what has recently been accomplished in the way of selection and examination abroad. The report of the Special Commissioner at Antwerp gives useful information along this line. The money test has been abolished for all except certain classes from the Continent of Asia, whose immigration is not encouraged. Immigrants from all other countries are required to have sufficient to look after themselves until a home or employment is secured. Instead of attempting selection upon the basis of the possession of \$50, \$100, \$200 or more, there has been applied the much more effective and scientific test of occupation. The occupational test is not applied to every country, but where applied it results in admitting freely those suitable for, and intending to take up, work on the land, or in the case of women, work in the homes. In a word, the existing immigration regulations are framed and applied with the object of making easy the entry of those classes and races suited to, and required for, the settlement and development of Canada, and preventing the admission of those mentally, morally, industrially or otherwise unfit.

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The following table is a comparative statement of immigrant arrivals from 1881 onward:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

	From British Isles	From United States	From other Countries	Totals
Calendar year 1881.....	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991
" 1882.....	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458
" 1883.....	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624
" 1884.....	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824
" 1885.....	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169
" 1886.....	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152
" 1887.....	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526
" 1888.....	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766
" 1889.....	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600
" 1890.....	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067
" 1891.....	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165
" 1892.....	22,636	.....	8,360	30,996
" 1893.....	20,071	.....	9,562	29,633
" 1894.....	16,004	.....	4,825	20,829
" 1895.....	14,956	.....	3,834	18,790
" 1896.....	12,384	.....	4,451	16,835
" 1897.....	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
" 1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
" 1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
Six months ended June 30, 1900.....	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
" " 1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
" " 1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
" " 1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
" " 1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
" " 1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Nine months ended March 31, 1907.....	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
" " 1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
" " 1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
" " 1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
" " 1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
" " 1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
" " 1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
" " 1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
" " 1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
" " 1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
" " 1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
" " 1919.....	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
" " 1920.....	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
" " 1921.....	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
" " 1922.....	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
" " 1923.....	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887
" " 1924.....	72,919	20,521	55,120	148,560

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by months, for the Fiscal Year, 1923-24, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1922-23.

	1922-23				1923-24			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	1,785	1,031	514	3,330	4,456	1,798	1,106	7,360
May.....	3,569	3,101	1,663	8,333	9,182	4,125	2,311	15,618
June.....	2,112	1,965	927	5,004	6,548	3,312	1,741	11,601
July.....	2,272	2,220	1,241	5,733	6,671	3,375	2,066	12,112
August.....	1,550	1,663	856	4,069	16,452	3,777	2,328	22,557
September.....	1,689	2,007	1,126	4,822	6,176	3,755	2,099	12,030
October.....	1,870	1,814	895	4,579	4,794	3,596	1,940	10,330
November.....	1,286	1,151	535	2,972	5,284	3,357	1,635	10,276
December.....	1,002	868	553	2,423	3,163	1,524	827	5,514
January.....	877	672	411	1,960	1,878	1,067	550	3,495
February.....	1,336	804	428	2,568	2,950	1,494	671	5,115
March.....	3,042	1,315	730	5,087	8,734	2,303	994	12,031
Totals.....	22,390	18,611	9,879	50,880	76,288	33,483	18,268	128,039

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1923-24, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1922-23.

	1922-23				1923-24			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	1,706	820	742	3,268	1,116	557	467	2,140
May.....	1,418	827	621	2,866	1,120	634	395	2,149
June.....	1,008	703	580	2,291	1,059	627	398	2,084
July.....	927	622	475	2,024	1,011	481	356	1,848
August.....	1,547	590	422	2,559	1,712	538	442	2,692
September.....	1,120	507	405	2,032	1,300	493	349	2,142
October.....	764	508	469	1,741	1,027	494	324	1,845
November.....	517	407	335	1,259	659	343	305	1,307
December.....	414	286	242	942	570	283	222	1,075
January.....	331	206	105	642	472	225	150	847
February.....	348	219	155	722	532	263	196	991
March.....	796	450	415	1,661	762	342	297	1,401
Totals.....	10,896	6,145	4,966	22,007	11,340	5,280	3,901	20,521

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1923-24, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1922-23.

	1922-23				1923-24			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	3,491	1,851	1,256	6,598	5,572	2,355	1,573	9,500
May.....	4,987	3,928	2,284	11,199	10,302	4,759	2,706	17,767
June.....	3,120	2,668	1,507	7,295	7,607	3,939	2,139	13,685
July.....	3,199	2,842	1,716	7,757	7,682	3,856	2,422	13,960
August.....	3,097	2,253	1,278	6,628	18,164	4,315	2,770	25,249
September.....	2,809	2,514	1,531	6,854	7,476	4,248	2,448	14,172
October.....	2,634	2,322	1,364	6,320	5,821	4,090	2,264	12,175
November.....	1,803	1,558	870	4,231	5,943	3,700	1,940	11,583
December.....	1,416	1,154	795	3,365	3,733	1,807	1,049	6,589
January.....	1,208	878	516	2,602	2,350	1,292	700	4,342
February.....	1,684	1,023	583	3,290	3,482	1,757	867	6,106
March.....	3,838	1,765	1,145	6,748	9,496	2,645	1,291	13,432
Totals.....	33,286	24,756	14,845	72,887	87,628	38,763	22,169	148,560

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports, for the Fiscal Year 1923-24, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1922-23.

	1922-23				1923-24			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
Quebec.....	12,617	12,667	6,433	31,717	39,563	20,770	10,957	71,290
Halifax.....	2,513	1,640	886	5,039	16,638	4,687	2,208	23,533
St. John.....	4,564	2,627	1,389	8,580	11,317	5,158	2,804	19,279
North Sydney.....	860	353	213	1,426	3,071	1,029	784	4,884
Vancouver.....	336	125	336	797	429	192	509	1,130
Victoria.....	208	229	177	614	190	230	213	633
Montreal.....	92	55	24	171	307	79	51	437
Sydney.....	53	10	6	69	103	5	5	113
United States ports (New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland).	1,147	905	415	2,467	4,670	1,333	737	6,740
From the United States.....	10,896	6,145	4,966	22,007	11,340	5,280	3,901	20,521
Totals.....	33,286	24,756	14,845	72,887	87,628	38,763	22,169	148,560

SEX, Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals, in Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924.

	Via ocean ports	From the United States	Totals
Sex—			
Males.....	76,288	11,340	87,628
Females.....	33,483	5,280	38,763
Children.....	18,268	3,901	22,169
Totals.....	128,039	20,521	148,560
Trade or occupation—			
Farmers and farm labourers—			
Males.....	39,748	5,281	45,029
Females.....	4,183	1,405	5,588
Children.....	3,982	1,709	5,691
General labourers—			
Males.....	13,508	1,768	15,276
Females.....	1,344	287	1,631
Children.....	1,184	246	1,430
Mechanics—			
Males.....	15,110	1,554	16,664
Females.....	3,103	356	3,459
Children.....	1,894	302	2,196
Traders, etc.—			
Males.....	3,745	1,302	5,047
Females.....	1,935	573	2,508
Children.....	476	296	772
Miners—			
Males.....	2,578	214	2,792
Females.....	247	37	284
Children.....	259	37	296
Female domestic servants.....	13,284	581	13,865
Unclassified—			
Males.....	1,599	1,221	2,820
Females.....	9,387	2,041	11,428
Children.....	10,473	1,311	11,784
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	5,614	333	5,947
New Brunswick.....	1,425	456	1,881
Prince Edward Island.....	52	60	112
Quebec.....	16,957	3,022	19,979
Ontario.....	58,962	6,318	65,280
Manitoba.....	20,136	1,315	21,451
Saskatchewan.....	10,053	3,147	13,200
Alberta.....	6,640	3,790	10,430
British Columbia.....	8,190	2,043	10,233
Yukon Territory.....	10	37	47

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1923-24, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1922-23, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality.

	1922-23	1923-24	Increase	Decrease
English.....	19,188	37,030	17,842	
Irish.....	3,668	9,719	6,051	
Scotch.....	11,071	25,057	13,986	
Welsh.....	581	1,113	532	
Total British.....	34,508	72,919	38,411	
African, South.....	41	60	19	
Albanian.....	1	7	6	
Arabian.....	2			2
Argentinian.....	4			4
Armenian.....	59	486	427	
Australian.....	67	112	45	
Austrian.....	23	82	59	
Belgian.....	316	1,662	1,346	
Bermudian.....	7	4		3
Bulgarian.....	19	267	248	
Chinese.....	711	674		37
Cuban.....		1	1	
Czecho-Slovak.....	101	2,757	2,656	
Dutch.....	119	1,149	1,030	
Egyptian.....		3	3	
Esthonian.....	12	51	39	
Finnish.....	1,171	7,640	6,469	
French.....	281	370	89	
German.....	216	1,769	1,553	
Greek.....	177	292	115	
Hebrew—				
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	659	948	289	
“ Austrian.....	1	1		
“ German.....	1	5	4	
“ Polish.....	1,379	1,208		171
“ Russian.....	753	2,093	1,340	
East Indian.....	21	40	19	
Hungarian.....	23	364	341	
Italian.....	2,074	6,379	4,305	
Jamaican.....	30	24		6
Japanese.....	369	448	79	
Jugo-Slav.....	136	1,306	1,170	
Latvian.....	1	11	10	
Lettish.....		6	6	
Lithuanian.....	106	236	130	
Luxemburg.....	3	85	82	
Maltese.....	57	148	91	
Mexican.....		1	1	
Negro.....	42	42		
Newfoundland.....	1,552	5,346	3,794	
New Zealand.....	33	50	17	
Persian.....	1	5	4	
Polish.....	2,921	4,211	1,290	
Portuguese.....	2			2
Roumanian.....	427	1,431	1,004	
Russian.....	222	3,058	2,836	
Scandinavian—				
Danish.....	382	1,355	973	
Icelandic.....	21	27	6	
Norwegian.....	507	2,424	1,917	
Swedish.....	948	3,536	2,588	
Spanish.....	15	39	24	
Swiss.....	152	1,585	1,433	
Syrian.....	91	286	195	
Turkish.....	3	27	24	
Ukrainian.....	36	832	796	
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports.....	32	134	102	
Venezuelan.....	1	6	5	
West Indian.....	44	37		7
Total Continental, etc.....	16,372	55,120	38,748	
From the United States.....	22,007	20,521		1,486
Total immigration.....	72,887	148,560	75,673	

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During the fiscal year 1923-24, there arrived via Canadian and United States ocean ports 189,715 passengers, of whom 6,752 travelled saloon, and 183,893 third class. Included in the third-class passengers were 40,269 returned Canadians and 14,655 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 128,039 souls, which together with the 20,521 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 148,560, an increase, as compared with that of the preceding year, of 75,673 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: table I deals with arrivals of saloon passengers; table II with arrivals of third-class passengers; table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants; and tables IV and V give summaries of information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Statement showing Arrivals of Saloon Passengers, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924.

	Males	Females	Children	Totals
Returned Canadians.....	2,097	1,703	222	4,022
Tourists.....	1,445	1,063	222	2,730
Totals	3,542	2,766	444	6,752

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Third-Class Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924.

	Males	Females	Children	Totals
African, South.....	36	10	14	60
Albanian.....	7			7
Armenian.....	139	233	114	486
Australian.....	69	27	16	112
Austrian.....	50	19	13	82
Belgian.....	866	511	285	1,662
Bermudian.....	1	1	2	4
Bulgarian.....	224	34	9	267
Chinese.....	59	36	579	674
Cuban.....		1		1
Czecho-Slovak.....	2,577	130	50	2,757
Dutch.....	861	171	117	1,149
Egyptian.....	2	1		3
Esthonian.....	25	17	9	51
Finnish.....	5,945	1,262	433	7,640
French.....	200	129	41	370
German.....	879	599	291	1,769
Great Britain and Ireland—				
English.....	19,902	10,531	6,597	37,030
Irish.....	6,739	2,278	702	9,719
Scotch.....	13,419	8,000	3,638	25,057
Welsh.....	742	248	123	1,113
Greek.....	102	149	41	292
Hebrew—				
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	573	249	126	948
“ Austrian.....	1			1
“ German.....	1	4		5
“ Polish.....	380	489	339	1,208
“ Russian.....	679	877	537	2,093
East Indian.....	25	11	4	40
Hungarian.....	231	86	47	364
Italian.....	4,802	986	591	6,379
Jamaican.....	11	12	1	24
Japanese.....	184	233	31	448
Jugo-Slav.....	1,120	120	66	1,306
Latvian.....	4	6	1	11
Lettish.....	2	4		6
Lithuanian.....	126	80	30	236
Luxemburg.....	58	20	7	85

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Third-Class Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924—*Concluded.*

	Males	Females	Children	Totals
Maltese.....	109	26	13	148
Mexican.....		1		1
Negro.....	7	31	4	42
Newfoundland.....	3,389	1,133	824	5,346
New Zealand.....	33	11	6	50
Persian.....	2	1	2	5
Polish.....	1,747	1,887	577	4,211
Roumanian.....	870	408	153	1,431
Russian.....	1,146	977	935	3,058
Scandinavian—				
Danish.....	1,132	136	87	1,355
Icelandic.....	13	10	4	27
Norwegian.....	2,092	211	121	2,424
Swedish.....	2,945	374	217	3,536
Spanish.....	30	7	2	39
Swiss.....	1,236	211	138	1,585
Syrian.....	105	117	64	286
Turkish.....	7	17	3	27
Ukrainian.....	331	297	204	832
U.S.A. Citizens.....	48	32	54	134
Venezuelan.....	1	4	1	6
West Indian.....	4	28	5	37
Total immigration.....	76,288	33,483	18,268	128,039
Returned Canadians.....	19,908	13,896	6,465	40,269
Tourists.....	8,435	5,254	966	14,655
Totals.....	104,631	52,633	25,699	182,963

TABLE III.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924.

—	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
African, South.....	7	4	1	4	13	7	8			1	9	6	60
Albanian.....				3	1		2			1			7
Armenian.....	13	32	65	40	35	49	44	32	60	46	42	28	486
Australian.....	14	7	14	1	24	6	4	7	8	4	5	18	112
Austrian.....	1	2	9	4	14	6	2	8	7	11	7	11	82
Belgian.....	193	184	149	151	118	205	131	116	51	61	81	222	1,662
Bermudian.....		3			1								4
Bulgarian.....	3		1	5	6	14	57	14	58	3	88	18	267
Chinese.....	48	85	89	101	106	81	132	11	14	7			674
Cuban.....		1											1
Czecho-Slovak.....	17	17	99	189	342	68	130	655	406	6	30	798	2,757
Dutch.....	95	192	138	57	88	63	55	46	42	12	35	326	1,149
Egyptian.....	2	1											3
Esthonian.....	4	1	5		2	2	9	3	7			18	51
Finnish.....	348	466	527	534	642	670	790	667	822	562	854	758	7,640
French.....	30	51	47	30	29	42	39	21	14	12	27	28	370
German.....	17	82	98	155	121	261	193	184	98	76	225	259	1,769
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English.....	2,899	5,711	3,402	3,819	7,554	3,278	2,875	2,244	970	569	967	2,742	37,030
Irish.....	402	1,357	693	721	2,138	746	694	664	170	138	373	1,623	9,719
Scotch.....	1,308	3,751	2,723	2,409	6,041	2,279	1,994	1,914	474	308	489	1,367	25,057
Welsh.....	62	152	93	91	237	95	88	59	20	29	36	151	1,113
Greek.....	12	31	28	43	33	50	29	8	29	8	10	11	292
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	42	30	48	76	269	67	71	82	68	44	68	83	948
“ Aus rian.....										1			1
“ German.....						1	1	1		1	1		5
“ Polish.....	115	109	102	92	83	172	76	150	78	122	58	51	1,208
“ Russian.....	88	133	53	91	113	121	163	104	319	428	399	81	2,093
East Indian.....	4	6	7	4	1	2	2	2		6	3	3	40
Hungarian.....	12	20	9	11	24	11	12	25	34	31	16	159	364

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TABLE III.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924—*Concluded*.

—	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Italian.....	354	362	723	617	696	1,319	619	651	365	109	169	395	6,379
Jamaican.....	1	6	8	3	2	2	1			1			24
Japanese.....	31	78	31	51	29	23	18	16	32	17	50	10	448
Jugo Slav.....	7	28	45	85	73	61	50	251	95	29	70	512	1,306
Latvian.....								6	5				11
Lebanese.....			2		3	1							6
Lithuanian.....	3	13	12	58	64	13	12	8	14	8	11	19	236
Luxembourg.....	2		3	5	8	11	10	5	1	8	1	31	85
Maltese.....	7	11	15	39	26	26	9	2	9	2	2		148
Mexican.....		1											1
Negro.....	3	8	5	5	7	2	4	6			1	1	42
Newfoundland....	116	846	812	314	794	639	660	543	220	40	23	339	5,346
New Zealand.....	1	4	3	2	9		2		9		1	19	50
Persian.....								5					5
Polish.....	301	381	489	636	173	452	340	414	281	243	220	181	4,211
Romanian.....	53	40	62	87	104	123	103	193	128	137	184	217	1,431
Russian.....	14	57	21	625	1,212	239	180	526	76	117	9	76	3,058
Scandinavian—													
Danish.....	145	187	72	60	219	76	52	58	23	9	52	392	1,355
Icelandic.....	1	2	7	5	1	6	2	1			1		27
Norwegian.....	164	20	201	220	241	211	87	87	61	41	17	67	2,424
Swedish.....	151	502	341	346	353	309	362	320	187	162	177	258	3,536
Spanish.....	2	17	11	3		2	2	2					39
Swiss.....	233	305	282	253	146	71	76	53	48	23	24	71	1,585
Syrian.....	10	17	24	26	10	19	39	26	41	42	20	10	286
Turkish.....				3		1	2		2		17	1	27
Ukrainian.....	9	5	2	19	531	54	71	64	54	14	5	4	832
U.S.A. Citizens...		13	13	12	1	9	9	21	9	5		22	114
Venezuelan.....		1			5								6
West Indian.....	1	3	7	2	2	5	10	2	2	1	2		37
Totals.....	7,360	15,618	11,601	12,112	22,557	12,030	10,330	10,276	5,514	3,495	5,115	12,031	128,039

TABLE IV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924.

—	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agriculturists...	3,820	5,180	3,792	4,404	9,071	3,506	2,346	2,864	2,118	1,169	2,102	6,525	47,913
General labourers..	428	1,976	1,393	1,211	2,604	1,488	1,287	1,764	827	648	645	1,755	16,036
Mechanics.....	1,041	3,340	2,071	2,138	4,238	1,926	1,676	1,198	476	300	612	1,031	20,107
Clerks, traders, etc	265	837	701	667	1,011	580	519	522	265	203	260	436	6,156
Miners.....	183	411	321	330	612	333	288	202	97	44	59	214	3,084
Female domestic servants.....	601	1,367	1,277	1,324	1,487	1,493	1,538	1,541	550	456	708	942	18,234
Unclassified.....	1,012	2,507	2,155	2,038	2,528	2,704	2,677	2,185	1,181	615	729	1,128	21,459
Totals.....	7,360	15,618	11,601	12,112	22,557	12,030	10,330	10,276	5,514	3,495	5,115	12,031	128,039
Nova Scotia.....	218	898	692	337	718	658	595	437	265	99	126	571	5,614
New Brunswick...	123	54	100	94	74	106	75	120	233	48	76	320	1,425
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1	1	9		7	10	5	12	3	1	1	52
Quebec.....	539	1,988	1,382	1,778	1,661	1,837	1,785	2,121	1,155	775	838	1,038	13,957
Ontario.....	3,661	8,323	6,048	6,161	5,963	6,594	5,380	5,210	2,585	1,646	2,407	4,984	58,962
Manitoba.....	815	1,471	1,225	1,079	10,684	746	510	501	280	222	409	2,194	20,156
Saskatchewan.....	639	985	659	1,206	2,078	718	645	833	348	297	496	1,149	10,053
Alberta.....	832	800	598	629	630	543	524	426	224	158	336	850	6,640
British Columbia..	530	1,007	896	814	747	821	806	623	412	246	426	862	8,190
Yukon Territory..	1	1		3	2					1		2	10
Totals.....	7,360	15,618	11,601	12,112	22,557	12,030	10,330	10,276	5,514	3,495	5,115	12,031	128,039

TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant

	Sex				Trade or								
					Farming Class			Labouring Class			Mechanics		
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children
African, South.....	36	10	14	60	13	1	.....	3	1	3	11	.....	1
Albanian.....	7	.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian.....	139	233	114	486	116	39	29	11	2	1	1	4	2
Australian.....	69	27	16	112	26	1	4	12	1	1	16	3	1
Austrian.....	50	19	13	82	42	8	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Belgian.....	866	511	285	1,662	685	225	110	47	7	12	82	19	13
Bermudian.....	1	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	224	34	9	267	174	9	1	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	59	36	579	674	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuban.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czecho-Slovak.....	2,577	130	50	2,757	2,124	26	17	432	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Dutch.....	861	171	117	1,149	696	64	59	45	9	8	73	12	11
Egyptian.....	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esthonian.....	25	17	9	51	20	6	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Finnish.....	5,945	1,262	433	7,640	4,448	320	132	1,049	71	48	374	71	31
French.....	200	129	41	370	109	15	8	25	5	.....	37	13	5
German.....	879	599	291	1,769	788	197	194	27	3	3	29	5	4
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English.....	19,902	10,531	6,597	37,030	7,437	839	1,073	3,077	623	574	6,404	1,680	1,088
Irish.....	6,739	2,278	702	9,719	3,851	180	164	1,247	61	46	1,067	151	66
Scotch.....	13,419	8,000	3,638	25,057	3,730	240	310	2,380	242	234	5,297	870	484
Welsh.....	742	248	123	1,113	283	13	10	85	.....	12	175	25	12
Greek.....	102	149	41	292	66	5	3	20	2	3	2	1	2
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	573	249	126	948	189	24	17	34	4	2	184	23	12
“ Austrian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ German.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Polish.....	380	489	339	1,208	137	35	34	45	6	4	61	14	5
“ Russian.....	679	877	537	2,093	235	99	94	212	91	113	137	84	84
East Indian.....	25	11	4	40	7	1	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Hungarian.....	231	86	47	364	203	32	28	10	9	12	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	4,802	986	591	6,379	4,060	109	77	431	16	4	42	32	5
Jamaican.....	11	12	1	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Japanese.....	184	233	31	448	69	51	6	50	70	6	7	11	2
Jugo-Slav.....	1,120	120	66	1,306	861	47	40	245	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Latvian.....	4	6	1	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lettish.....	2	4	.....	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	126	80	30	236	122	25	15	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Luxemburg.....	58	20	7	85	54	9	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Maltese.....	109	26	13	148	86	2	1	11	.....	.....	7	1	1
Mexican.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	7	31	4	42	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Newfoundland.....	3,389	1,133	824	5,346	20	2	.....	2,528	52	53	304	21	34
New Zealand.....	33	11	6	50	12	.....	1	8	1	1	4	1	.....
Persian.....	2	1	2	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Polish.....	1,747	1,887	577	4,211	1,421	528	176	250	9	1	.....	1	1
Roumanian.....	870	408	153	1,431	770	151	66	79	3	5	3	.....	.....
Russian.....	1,146	977	935	3,058	1,093	457	779	16	.....	2	17	5	1
Scandinavian—													
Danish.....	1,132	136	87	1,355	948	43	47	47	5	2	100	5	1
Icelandic.....	13	10	4	27	8	2	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	2,092	211	121	2,424	1,251	46	63	519	14	10	224	.....	5
Swedish.....	2,945	374	217	3,536	2,214	89	96	388	13	13	237	13	7
Spanish.....	30	7	2	39	7	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss.....	1,236	211	138	1,585	932	61	80	49	7	4	171	19	10
Syrian.....	105	117	64	286	79	29	25	6	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Turkish.....	7	17	3	27	3	4	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Ukrainian.....	331	297	204	832	316	139	188	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
U. S. A. Citizens.....	48	32	54	134	25	4	16	8	1	3	7	1	3
Venezuelan.....	1	4	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indian.....	4	28	5	37	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals.....	76,288	33,483	18,268	128,039	39,748	4,183	3,982	13,508	1,344	1,184	15,110	3,103	1,894

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Arrivals, at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1924.

Occupation							Destination												
Trading Class			Mining Class			Female Domestic Servants	Unclassified			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory
Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children		Males	Females	Children										
5		2	2			2	2	6	8				8	29	12	1	2	8	
2														6	1				
8				1		120	3	67	82	6			106	367	3	2	1	1	
11	4	1	3	2		4	1	12	9	2	4		18	19	17	1	5	46	
2	1		3	1	1	4	1	5	9	6			1	20	16	24	10	5	
23	10	2	11	4	4	77	18	169	144	23	9		191	1,201	134	57	32	15	
								1	2	3					1				
1						11		14	8	15			19	127	41	30	32	3	
18	12	21					27	24	558	3	5		46	117	22	80	60	341	
								1						1					
3			5	2	4	62	7	40	29	14	47	1	554	811	1,100	136	51	21	
38	3	1	1			33	8	50	38	11	2	1	108	460	196	107	237	27	
1								1					1	1				1	
1						7	1	3	4		1		7	14	1	4	2	22	
52	17	2	11	2	1	551	11	230	219	31	19		859	5,939	49	52	96	595	
10	12	6	7	2	2	32	12	50	20	22	5	1	147	106	27	27	18	17	
10	7	1	12	2	3	288	13	97	8	18	1	3	72	441	165	707	327	35	
1,408	786	190	1,024	143	140	3,187	552	3,273	3,523	712	303	32	3,867	19,713	6,369	1,733	1,648	2,650	3
404	173	50	88	4	3	1,227	82	482	373	129	170	3	1,652	5,047	1,798	385	259	275	1
1,072	722	120	611	64	69	3,789	329	2,073	2,421	251	154	5	3,378	13,435	4,367	778	1,330	1,356	1
53	17	3	135	10	10	85	11	89	76	29	13	1	115	480	235	56	123	58	3
5	4					78	9	59	33	8	1		43	168	29	17	22	4	
137	35	9				93	29	70	85	9	11		368	240	276	15	10	19	
													1						
1						2		1						1		2	1	1	
102	12	4				233	35	189	291	5	5	2	314	740	68	26	39	9	
43	25	17				392	52	186	229	13	19		1,074	499	280	131	70	7	
8							5	7	3					1				39	
	3		17			26	1	16	7	1	17			41	120	165	19	1	
19	8	5	232			234	18	587	499	292	5	2	858	3,714	360	146	489	462	
6	2					7		1	1				4	19			1		
12	11					3	37	87	17					2		2	22	422	
3			8			44	2	27	26	12	12		61	420	529	184	32	53	
						3		3	1				2		1	2	5	1	
						1									1	2	1	2	
1			2			35		19	14	12			77	15	103	15	10	4	
2						7		4	2				26	5	4	40	4	2	
						6	5	17	11		3		13	119	9	1		3	
						1							1						
1						29		1	4	4			17	21					
54	25	23	287	5	9	434	196	594	705	3,743	355	1	371	800	16	7	29	24	
6	1		1			3	2	5	4		1		1	4	9		9	20	
													1	4					
8	1		38	2	3	1,010	21	336	396	49	73		424	1,476	1,055	359	442	42	
3	1		8	1		138	7	114	82	21	8		235	365	267	398	128	9	
10	4					423	10	88	153		3		281	74	113	2,479	82	26	
24	6	2				45	13	32	35	46	67		236	253	308	126	287	32	
1						6	1	2						1	22	4			
34	3		50	2	1	88	14	49	41	34	17		314	281	453	463	256	604	2
64	6	3	20			181	22	72	98	26	15		479	833	659	347	2	867	
3						2	1	4	2				14	21	2		2		
64	8	3				69	20	47	41	21	4		432	144	753	106	8	36	
7	13	11				37	10	35	28	34	11		90	113	4	26	8		
						6	1	6	1				9	18					
						135	6	23	16				21	123	130	505	49	4	
3	3		2			7	3	16	32	3	7		26	51	10	8	8	21	
1						3		1	1	1	3		2						
1						24	1	2	5	5	2		10	19	1				
3,745	1,935	476	2,578	247	259	13,284	1,599	9,387	10,473	5,614	1,425	52	16,957	58,962	20,136	10,053	6,640	8,190	10

STATEMENT of Wealth, Cash and Effects, brought into Canada, by Settlers from the United States, during the Period 1912-13 to 1923-24.

Fiscal year 1912-13.....	\$ 25,795,545 15
“ 1913-14.....	22,351,997 40
“ 1914-15.....	10,693,759 80
“ 1915-16.....	6,005,049 10
“ 1916-17.....	8,632,647 70
“ 1917-18.....	9,463,192 82
“ 1918-19.....	9,907,671 05
“ 1919-20.....	19,507,656 40
“ 1920-21.....	16,584,895 91
“ 1921-22.....	12,211,198 52
“ 1922-23.....	9,097,076 69
“ 1923-24.....	6,692,739 53
	<hr/>
	\$ 157,193,430 07

DURING the thirteen years ended March 31, 1924, the following States gave 10,000 or more settlers, each, to Canada:—

Minnesota.....	85,994
Michigan.....	84,300
Massachusetts.....	77,139
Washington.....	73,774
New York.....	72,299
North Dakota.....	50,704
Illinois.....	31,408
Maine.....	29,471
Montana.....	28,252
New Hampshire.....	20,281
Iowa.....	20,019
Wisconsin.....	19,497
Ohio.....	17,727
Pennsylvania.....	17,489
Oregon.....	15,714
South Dakota.....	14,963
Idaho.....	13,487
California.....	11,935
Vermont.....	11,105
Nebraska.....	10,672
Rhode Island.....	10,409

SUMMARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1923-24

Per ocean travel—	
Quebec.....	71,290
Halifax.....	23,533
St. John.....	19,279
North Sydney.....	4,884
Vancouver.....	1,130
Victoria.....	633
Montreal.....	437
Sydney.....	113
New York.....	6,157
Philadelphia.....	333
Boston.....	249
Portland.....	1
From the United States.....	6,740 128,039
Total.....	20,521
	148,560

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STATEMENT of Rejections, by Causes and Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, from 1902-03 to 1923-24.

	Fiscal Year												Totals
	1902-03 to 1912-13	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	1918- 1919	1919- 1920	1920- 1921	1921- 1922	1922- 1923	1923- 1924	
<i>By Causes</i>													
Accompanying rejected persons	434	76	58	4	8	1		9	13	39	13	10	665
Alien enemies									4	5	3		12
Bad character	754	102	56	17	4	11	2	1	9	2	20	68	1,046
Contract labour	87						4	1					92
Criminality	65	3	2	4		1	1	3	14	6	4	11	114
Head tax	6												6
Lack of funds	1,675	994	452	38	55	19	10	28	255	292	24		3,842
Likely public charges	1,768	76	71	55	55	19	27	125	236	208	119	87	2,846
Medical causes	4,162	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130	5,321
Not complying with regulations	295	178	40	11	22	8	7	474	291	278	318	653	2,575
Previously rejected	10												10
Unskilled and skilled labourers									32	193	94	33	352
Totals	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	16,881
<i>By Nationalities</i>													
British	1,240	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187	2,405
American	175	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6	315
Other countries	7,841	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799	14,161
Totals	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	16,881

STATEMENT of Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902-03 to 1923-24.

	Fiscal Year												Totals
	1902-03 to 1912-13	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	1918- 1919	1919- 1920	1920- 1921	1921- 1922	1922- 1923	1923- 1924	
<i>By Causes</i>													
Accompanying deported persons.....	145	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78	485
Bad character.....	506	159	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	66	86	1,371
Criminality.....	1,083	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511	5,583
Medical causes.....	2,296	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649	5,158
Not complying with regulations.....	24	4									10	7	45
Public charges.....	2,853	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775	8,145
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	20,787
<i>By Nationalities</i>													
British.....	4,358	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377	10,961
American.....	1,066	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417	6,049
Other countries.....	1,483	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312	3,777
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	20,787
<i>By Provinces</i>													
Maritime Provinces.....	147	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	38	594
Quebec.....	1,589	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	277	301	4,087
Ontario.....	2,896	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	547	7,686
Manitoba.....		334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	802	—
Saskatchewan.....	1,783	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	110	5,839
Alberta.....		164	224	114	34	30	19	57	88	173	138	102	—
British Columbia.....	491	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	264	264	206	2,573
Yukon Territory.....	1		3		1	3							8
Totals.....	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	20,787

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION, PERCY REID

During the fiscal year 1923-24, 674 persons of Chinese origin entered Canada, of whom 49 were admitted exempt from payment of head tax, and 625 upon payment of \$500 each. The first head tax of \$50 was imposed upon Chinese in 1885; this amount was increased to \$100 on January 1, 1901, and to \$500 on January 1, 1904. The provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, dated June 30, 1923, which became absolutely effective on October 2, 1923, abolished the system of admitting Chinese upon payment of head tax. Under present legislation only Chinese merchants and students are admissible; no new merchants have been admitted since this law became effective.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese immigration is given:—

Fiscal years.	Exempts	Paying tax	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt	Registered for leave	Total revenue.
					\$
1912-13.....	367	7,078	4.93	3,742	3,549,242
1913-14.....	238	5,274	4.32	4,143	2,644,593
1914-15.....	103	1,155	8.19	4,373	588,124
1915-16.....	68	20	77.27	4,064	19,389
1916-17.....	121	272	30.79	3,312	140,487
1917-18.....	119	650	15.47	2,907	336,757
1918-19.....	267	4,066	6.16	3,244	2,609,669
1919-20.....	181	363	33.27	5,529	538,479
1920-21.....	1,550	885	63.66	6,807	474,332
1921-22.....	287	1,459	16.44	7,532	743,032
1922-23.....	59	652	8.30	6,682	434,557
1923-24.....	49	625	7.27	5,661	334,039
Total.....	3,409	22,499	13.16	57,996	12,412,700

The average of Chinese immigration, per annum, during the twelve years included in the above table was 2,159. For the year 1923-24, the number of arrivals was 674, a decrease as compared with this average of 68.78 per cent. The revenue derived from Chinese immigration during the period shown in this table amounted to \$1,034,391 per annum.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA IN LONDON, MR. J. OBED SMITH

I have the honour to submit the following report of the work in the British Isles for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924.

British immigrants have been freely admitted to Canada when able to comply with the general requirements of the law including sufficient funds to maintain themselves in Canada until employment is secured. The number of immigrants entering Canada has been regulated as far as possible by the demand for labour in Canada. An increase of over 100 per cent on the previous fiscal year is evidence of the work done by officials of the department in this branch of the service.

Efforts to obtain for Canada farmers with capital have never been relaxed, but this class is very difficult to move due to several causes, amongst which may be mentioned difficulty in obtaining good free land in the Prairie Provinces in close proximity to existing railways and the loss in exchange suffered by changing sterling capital into Canadian dollars at present current rates. Unfortunate conditions in the Old Land have dispersed the capital of many small farmers and they must begin in Canada by finding employment on the

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land as wage earners. Care has been exercised in confining our propaganda to those classes for whom there is a demand in Canada and reasonable prospects of successful settlement. The percentage of immigrants who have paid their own way to Canada during the past year continues very high.

Besides the head office in London which has the general oversight of all the work in the British Isles, there are thirteen district agencies so divided as to cover all the territory of the British Isles, including the Irish Free State. An agency was opened recently at Inverness, Scotland, to deal especially with Scottish settlers from north Scotland and the Western Isles. Already a very satisfactory movement has occurred and there is both ample material and evident interest which will ensure an increasing flow from this part of Scotland. The movement from Northern Ireland has resulted in increasing both the accommodation and the staff of our Belfast office.

The following sailings to Canada have taken place from April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924:—

	Quebec and Montreal	Halifax	St. John	Vancouver
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	85	.....	35	
Cunard Anchor Donaldson.....	38	24	.....
White Star and White Star Dominion.....	25	20	.....
Red Star.....	.....	8	.....
Manchester Lines.....	9	.....	5	
Furness Withy.....	2	18	1	5

During the last month of the fiscal year a rebate of \$15 was introduced, applicable to Britishers on third-class travel to Canada and this will continue until November next. Even at the reduced rate the third-class passenger has still to pay as much as the second cabin passenger of the years prior to the Great War.

The Canadian Department of Health continue to provide an experienced medical adviser stationed in this office for the purpose of advising on medical cases. A careful medical examination is important in view of the large sums of money being advanced under the Empire Settlement Scheme. In all cases where passage assistance is given a medical certificate is required from an authorized medical practitioner whose name appears on the official roster.

It is the policy of the department to encourage all those in doubt about their ability to comply with the regulations in any matter relating to mental or physical health to undergo a medical examination as a protection against the hardship and difficulty that is bound to occur if rejection takes place at a Canadian port.

The lecture part of our propaganda is carried on in small country towns and villages. Official lectures to the number of 764 were given by our own officers during the six months when lectures in the evening can be given. Lantern slides were used by school-teachers and others on 1,046 occasions for which there was no expense except transit charges on same. Two exhibition motor vans are kept on the road all the year visiting schools. This continuous contact with school children during their receptive school years must have a far-reaching effect on their attitude towards Canada later on, and with so large a number of schools (34,000) in the British Isles, we could not visit all the schools in less than ten years. The policy of giving prize books to the school children who write the best essays on Canada has been continued with conspicuous success. This not only interests all the children in the school in a competitive effort, but it carries the good opinion of the teachers who appreciate this gift sent with Canada's compliments.

We have been supplied with a variety of literature to meet the needs of the fiscal year. The "Atlas of Canada," "Eastern Canada," and "Canada West" continue to be the three standard publications, but their cost necessitates careful distribution. A supply of calendars for wall display has been available during the year.

The amount of appropriation enabled us to arrange the newspaper advertising so that it reached its peak simultaneously with the peak of our lectures on Canada, so that all the propaganda, commencing in September or October, increased in strength until it reached the maximum in the months of January, February, and March. Publicity follows advertising and keeps Canada's name, her activities and prospects before the public in the British Isles day after day the year through.

The emigration of women has been actively continued during the year. Qualified women officers are now established in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, and Belfast.

The number of applications for children received by the department was very largely in excess of the total arrivals of last year notwithstanding the grant which, with the assistance of the Imperial Government, was given for each such child going through an approved society. Special care is taken, medically and otherwise, to inspect all these children before they leave the institution or home for the ship's side and on embarkation here and on arrival in Canada they are subject to further inspection to ensure their being of a most desirable class.

During the year 2,077 cases of deportation have been dealt with. It is not always Canada's fault that these people have failed; sometimes it is not their own. They have all been met by officials of the department on their return and have been sent on to their final destination whether it be their own home, a receiving institution or in some cases detention by law. The larger number of this year as compared with last year is due principally to the harvester movement of August, 1923, taking to Canada a considerable number of men who, because of war service and other causes, were physically unfit.

The agents-general of the provinces in Canada who have established offices in London continue with the greatest cordiality to work with this department; and all departments of the British Government with which business has brought us into contact have been cordially helpful.

There was expended during the fiscal year \$38,086.58 on nominated passages, \$142,352.79 on loans to household workers and \$92,271.93 on grants for child emigrants, one-half being returnable by the Imperial Government to the department.

During the year the following were sent under the Empire Settlement Scheme:—

<i>Nominated Persons—</i>	
Warrants issued—605,—persons included in same.....	1,331
<i>Household workers—</i>	
Warrants issued—2,236 " "	2,236
<i>Children (Free grant).....</i>	1,664
Total.....	5,231

The general inquiries and correspondence show a marked increase over the previous year. The distribution of literature, including copies of the Atlas, reached a total of 1,289,887.

I have again to record the excellent exhibition of Canada's products at agricultural shows. No branch of the propaganda is of more value than that which brings under the notice of the farmer and the farm worker the advant-

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ages and resources of our Dominion. These shows may be classified under three heads: (1) the large shows, three, four and five days, (2) the smaller shows of two days, and (3) the local show of one day.

During the year 183 shows have been attended by officers of the Department. To the one-day show our agent takes his tent, a few exhibits and literature and gets into personal conversation with the classes Canada particularly desires. At all the offices except that in London, there are excellent show windows on the most conspicuous thoroughfares in the city or town. These have been carefully designed and the products of Canada exhibited to the full extent of the material available.

During the season a number of delegates were sent to assist in our propaganda. All of them gave lectures, but their great value was attending at shows and at the offices of booking agents and elsewhere to give personal advice to enquirers.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION AT ANTWERP, T. B. WILLANS

I beg to submit my annual report in connection with the work on the Continent, for the year ended March 31, 1924.

I arrived in Antwerp early in February, 1923, to take charge of the Canadian Immigration Service on the Continent. At that time there were Canadian Immigration officers at Antwerp, The Hague, Hamburg, Danzig, Bucharest, and Paris. Within a few weeks after my arrival, an office was opened at Riga.

Officers of the department have been actively engaged in the examination of passengers sailing from their respective territories.

During the summer I visited the offices at The Hague, Hamburg, Danzig, Riga and Paris. With the exception of Danzig very suitable office accommodation has been secured. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining suitable office accommodation in Danzig, and the probability of the Polish Government authorities changing the location of the Emigrants' Examination Camp, temporary quarters were secured for our Canadian Government office in the Immigration Camp at Answanderlager, Danzig.

Owing to the present regulations providing for the admission only of farmers, farm workers, house workers and the wife and children of any man domiciled in Canada, a very careful examination has to be made by the Inspectors. Much difficulty has been experienced through sub-agents of the different transportation companies, particularly in central European countries, forwarding from the interior to the ports of embarkation, persons belonging to the classes other than those admissible, under Canadian regulations.

The Governments of the various countries, particularly of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary, and also those of Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, are taking a keen interest in the nationals of their respective countries who are anxious to emigrate, and various regulations and conditions have to be met before the passports are issued permitting their nationals to leave.

Although in many of the countries of Europe no emigration propaganda work is allowed, a state of unrest and an anxiety on the part of people to better their condition is responsible for the desire of thousands to emigrate. This desire to emigrate has increased to a very large extent, not only the number of those coming to the ports for examination, but also the enquiries by letter.

During the summer of 1923 a Swiss organization receiving support from the Swiss Government assisted between three and four hundred emigrants with their transportation to Canada; all these emigrants declared intention to take up agricultural work in Canada. The Netherlands Government also assisted

a party of between forty and fifty emigrants in a similar manner and for similar employment in Canada.

Delegates at the invitation of the Canadian Government from Denmark visited Canada during the year for the purpose of obtaining information which they could furnish to their Government in regard to Canada as a field for emigration.

In the early autumn of 1923 there was a good demand in Canada for experienced bushmen, and nearly 2,000 men went out from Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, to work for various lumber companies in the woods in Canada. These men were all experienced farm labourers and would consequently be suitable for farm work after completing their labours in the woods.

Quite a number of female domestics emigrated from Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary to Western Canada there to be placed in positions through the office of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg. These girls were of an excellent type, having lived on farms and done ordinary domestic duties in their own homes, and were particularly adaptable for filling positions as domestics in the farm homes of Western Canada.

The present system of inspection of immigrants being carried on at Continental embarkation ports is working satisfactorily. The transportation companies are now well acquainted with the regulations and with the class of emigrants required in Canada, and are also fully aware of the careful selection and inspection which is made by our Inspectors. This procedure has remedied the inconvenience and hardships which were formerly imposed on emigrants being brought from their homes in the interior, only to be rejected at the ports of embarkation. Under the present system we have an opportunity of getting the pick of European settlers, and, from the very large numbers I have seen at Antwerp and other continental ports, Canada can be well satisfied with the inspectional system now in force and the type of continentals proceeding to our Dominion.

After having been in charge of the work on the Continent for the past twelve months, I would like to express appreciation of the hearty co-operation received from the officials of the various governments, the British Consular Service, and the transportation companies. Of our own inspectors and staff I cannot speak too highly; no official could have received greater assistance or more loyal support than that accorded me.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF UNITED STATES AGENCIES,

W. J. WHITE

To have been able to present to you a report showing the results of the work of the department's agents in the United States to be an improvement over the preceding year would have been gratifying. That I am unable to do so is, however, no reflection on the agents nor on their efforts to accomplish what they had set out to do.

There was no lack of effort on their part. Conditions dealt with at some length in my report of last year still operated against us, and, if anything, were more intense. The most important of these was the inability of prospects to realize from their holdings sufficient to secure the means to purchase Canadian lands that were offered to them at attractive prices.

The deflation in farm land values, that began some three or four years ago, following a period of unwise inflation, showed no signs of removal, and sales, if made at all, could not be effected without losses that could not well be borne. To make matters worse there was the low prices of farm produce, which in most cases gave little beyond the cost of production.

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While prices for produce in Canada were proportionately low, there was the advantage of lower priced lands producing considerably more grain and of better quality.

All this was prominently placed before the prospect, but with the handicap of mortgaged holdings, inability to liquidate and consequent lack of means, it was impossible to take advantage of the opportunity.

The farmer's condition is illustrated in a statement made by a prominent banker to the effect that 60 per cent of the farms in what is supposed to be one of the best agricultural states of the Union were mortgaged for more than they could be sold. This was not confined to one state but to many. Appeals were made to renters, an excellent type of farmer. It was found that they were paying a rental equivalent to the carrying charges on high-priced valuation, sometimes as much as eighteen and twenty dollars an acre.

Everywhere was to be found the deepest interest in Canada and the desire to move, but the agents were always confronted with the impedimenta referred to. There is a period of restlessness everywhere, especially in those states where rentals, on a parity with land values, are so high that the renter has no chance to make ends meet. Then, too, there is restlessness on the part of the man who purchased at boom prices, and is now unable to get even a portion of his equity back.

One of the difficulties that beset the work in past years was the measure of indifference on the part of some of our own people in the looking after the settler that time and money had been spent in securing. There is no inspiration so strong as that to be found in a "welcome," and no better way in which residents of Canada can help the newcomer. Where the welcome was found to exist, the appreciation was marked and frequently voiced in letters to the people "back home." Reference has been made to this in previous reports. I am pleased to know that attention is now being paid to this phase of the work and the department is to be congratulated that steps have been taken to give attention to the new settler, and a welcome given him by visitation, encouraging assistance and advice.

In the carrying on of the work of securing settlers for Canada the agents of the department have consistently pursued the course laid down years ago of confining their efforts to secure the farming classes. In doing this they set forth the advantages that Canada offered in "free lands," or in lands at low prices.

I would like to add a word or two with reference to the good feeling that exists in the different territories in which we have been operating between our agents, the general public and public officials. No spirit of opposition is apparent anywhere.

There was a demand for information about Canada on the part of the schools which was not supplied by the school geographies. To meet this the department compiled an eighty-page edition of an Atlas of Canada. School superintendents were notified and advised that upon request copies in proportion to the number available would be sent free. There came in a flood of requests, the result being that in a large number of schools there are classes devoting special attention to Canada. In this way there is being gained by the school child of to-day a knowledge of Canada and Canada's affairs that will be valuable to both countries, and at the same time making futile the remarks that have been frequently made that the people of the United States do not know Canada. In addition to this, the walls of many of the United States schools have a large wall map of Canada on display.

Further educational work was carried on in placing exhibits of Canadian produce at different state and country fairs. These exhibits were attractively

displayed and always created most favourable comment. During the past year exhibits were put in place at over ninety fairs. There was a demand beyond this that was impossible to fill. The purpose of making these exhibits is more of an educational nature and their value in this respect cannot be estimated.

Wembley 2180/1/2.

2nd May, 1924.

REPORT OF THE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA,

A. W. TOLMIE

I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations of the Exhibition Branch for the fiscal year 1923-24.

As usual this branch assisted in the exhibition work at state and county fairs in the United States, some 150 fairs having been attended in the state of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The attendance at these fairs was excellent, and Canada was well to the front at all of them.

Two fires during the year, one in the Winnipeg warehouse and one in our Ottawa warehouse, destroyed a great deal of our exhibit material, but we were fortunately able to replace it in time to keep all our shows operating.

In Great Britain, exhibits were made at important agricultural fairs such as the Royal Agricultural Societies' Show, Bath and West, Southern Counties and at a large number of one-day fairs. The attendance was good at all and great interest was shown in Canada's exhibits.

During the year this branch framed 350 enlarged photographs to be used in the new Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

The principal work carried on during the year has been in connection with Canada's participation in the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, London.

Acting on instructions I went over to London in February, together with Mr. J. O. Turcotte. We arranged for a site for Canada's Pavilion and made all preliminary arrangements in connection with same, and returned to Canada in the middle of March. Plans and estimates were prepared and accepted by the Government, and I proceeded to London in the beginning of June to commence operations.

I established a temporary office in Cockspur street, London, and actual excavation work on the site was started in the latter part of July, and the Pavilion was roofed and sheeted in by November 1, and the exhibits completely installed and ready to receive the public two days before the official opening of the Exhibition on April 23, 1924. Canada was in the unique position of being the only building on the ground which was absolutely ready on the opening day.

I may be permitted to add that all this work was not accomplished without considerable difficulty. Weather conditions, during the winter months, were the worst known in England for many years; besides this, the unsettled conditions of some of the skilled trades hindered us to a great extent.

The Pavilion is divided into two sections—one to house the display of the natural resources, and the other for exhibits of manufactured goods. In the Natural Resources section particular attention has been paid to the mineral display. Samples from every producing mine or legitimate prospect in Canada are on display; besides this, enlarged photographs and transparencies illustrating different developments are shown.

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Samples of all kinds of threshed grain and grain in straw are suitably exhibited, together with large dioramas representing scenes of typical Canadian farm life.

Canadian National Parks and water powers, are brought well to the front, and products of the forest, orchard and sea, together with dairy products, are prominent.

An information bureau has been provided where information on all phases of Canadian activity may be obtained.

In the commercial section about one hundred different firms have made displays covering the following lines: steel goods, tar products, textiles, brushes, soaps, furniture, lumber, toys, boxes, pulp and paper, motor cars, shoes, trunks, sporting goods, lighting plants, woodworking machinery, gasoline pumps, hardwood flooring, concrete machinery, mining machinery, flour, fountain pens, tires, rubber belting, gloves, garden tools, battery boxes, silos, doors, canoes, office furniture, shop fittings, refrigerators, stoves, vacuum cleaners, wool, tobacco, canned milk, macaroni, confectionery, biscuits, canned fruit, cereals, whiskey, beer, mineral waters, lye, yeast, canned fish, bacon and hams.

In connection with the display of bacon and hams in fact of the whole packing industry, the Canadian packers were offered the opportunity of exhibiting their goods, but did not see their way to do so, thus this phase of manufacturing was undertaken by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, who have covered the field very well.

Prior to the opening of the Exhibition, an organization was formed to take care of the placing of Canadian foodstuffs with the official caterers to the Exhibition, and from present indications it is working very well as Canada is supplying her share of the foodstuffs used in the restaurants. A system has been perfected whereby each week we know just what stocks of Canadian food products are available in this country.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that with the exception of the cement and glass, everything entering into the construction of the Canadian pavilion and exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, was either grown or manufactured in Canada.

In conclusion I wish to mention particularly the loyal and efficient staff I have had in connection with this work, and it is due to their most hearty co-operation and tireless efforts that the Canadian exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition is the wonderful success the public proclaim it to be.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY. ROBERT J. C. STEAD

As in my previous reports I review the publicity activities under the following headings: Advertising; Booklets and Publications; News and Feature Articles; Lectures, Motion Pictures and Photographs; Journalists and Editorial Parties; and General.

Advertising.—As Canada's appeal for immigrants is necessarily directed to people outside of Canada it follows that the advertising activities of the department are largely, if not entirely, conducted in the press of other lands. In one sense this is perhaps unfortunate, as it leaves Canadian readers little advised concerning the advertising publicity which is being conducted on behalf of Canada in other lands. For the present, this publicity is centralized in Great Britain and in the United States and is directed almost wholly toward agricultural classes.

After a lull in our advertising campaigns in Great Britain which followed the war, the year under review has seen renewed activity on behalf of Canada in the British press. Expenditures totalling \$60,000 were authorized and a modest campaign initiated at the beginning of the fiscal year which was steadily

increased until its full volume became effective in the months of January, February, and March, which are regarded as the most productive months for immigration publicity. Advertisements were placed mainly in the provincial and agricultural press, and were directed toward those who would take up agricultural life in Canada. The fact that British immigration increased from 34,508 in the previous fiscal year to 72,919 in the year under review—an increase of 111 per cent—may fairly be attributed to a considerable degree to these activities.

With the month of November a change in our advertising policy in the United States was brought into effect. Until that time, the advertising of the department had for many years been placed in the United States through Chicago agencies and the plan had been to make use of comparatively small copy in a large number of publications. For the winter campaign of the year 1923-24, it was decided to try the experiment of using a Canadian Advertising Agency, and to place much larger copy in a much smaller list of papers. It was also decided to centralize the inquiries at Ottawa, distributing them back from headquarters to the various agencies in the United States, in order that accurate and immediate check could be had on the results of the campaign. The new advertisements began to appear at the first of December, and it became immediately evident that a widespread interest was being excited in the United States, the number of inquiries exceeding all expectations. During December, 1,545 such inquiries were answered from Ottawa; in January, the number increased to 4,159; in February, to 10,472; and in March, fell off to 5,169. During the twelve months, the total number of inquiries from the United States was 32,772, of which 8,709 were received by the agents direct and 24,063 were received at Ottawa. It is true that notwithstanding this great volume of inquiry a falling-off of 7 per cent of immigration from the United States was recorded, but it should be remembered that inquiries precede settlement by a considerable period, and the results of the winter advertising campaign in the United States will be found, not in the fiscal year 1923-24, but in the fiscal year 1924-25.

The situation created by the arrival in Canada of nearly 12,000 labourers from Great Britain to assist in Canada's harvest operations, many of whom were evidently desirous of remaining in the country if permanent employment could be found, resulted in an advertising campaign being placed in the farm press throughout the Dominion with a view to obtaining permanent employment for as many as might be possible. This advertising was associated with a canvass by the Soldier Settlement Board and 15,074 situations (not all of them farm positions, but situations offering winter employment) were listed. It will be noted that the number of positions listed considerably exceeded the entire number of British harvesters.

Booklets and Publications.—The "Descriptive Atlas of Canada," the principal publication issued by the department, was reprinted for distribution both in Great Britain and in the United States. This publication is used mainly in the schools of the two countries mentioned as a basis for instruction on Canada in the geography classes. A total of 314,880 copies of the British edition and 312,600 copies of the United States edition were issued. A strictly limited distribution of a portion of the British edition was made in Canada.

Separate editions of our "Canada West" booklet, which is designed to give information concerning settlement opportunities in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, were issued for distribution in the United States and the British Isles. The United States distribution amounted to a total of 733,100 and the British edition to a total of 208,000.

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Our "Eastern Canada" booklet aims to serve the eastern provinces in the same way as "Canada West" serves the western provinces. The British edition amounted to 106,250 and the United States edition to 49,950.

A Calendar depicting a Canadian Wheat Field Scene was produced for distribution in Great Britain and 55,600 copies supplied for that purpose.

Our "Manual of Citizenship," intended for the information and guidance of new arrivals in Canada, was revised and reprinted, an issue of 55,000 copies being supplied. The distribution of this publication is mainly in Great Britain.

A wall map of Canada for use in schools in conjunction with the Atlas in teaching geography classes was produced and 20,885 supplied for use in the United States. A similar wall map was placed under way for distribution to schools in Great Britain but had not been delivered up to the close of the fiscal year.

Other publications of the department include, Settlers' Letters Leaflets (accounts of experiences of successful settlers) of which 505,000 were issued for distribution in Great Britain; "Canada, Where, When and How," a pocket handbook of information for intending immigrants, 250,000; a Welsh edition of "Canada, Where, When and How," 10,000; a booklet, "Woman's Work in Canada," of which 100,000 were issued for distribution in Great Britain; and "Canada, Week by Week," a bulletin of news items issued from the Publicity office at Ottawa of which 29,567 were distributed. Literature is in course of preparation to be issued in the French language. A summary of the principal publications issued by the Publicity Branch of the department follows:—

Descriptive Atlas of Canada, British edition.....	314,880
Descriptive Atlas of Canada, United States edition.....	312,600
Canada West, British edition.....	208,000
Canada West, United States edition.....	733,100
Eastern Canada, British edition.....	106,250
Eastern Canada, United States edition.....	49,950
Calendars.....	55,600
Settlers' Letters Leaflets.....	505,000
Canada, Where, When and How.....	250,000
Canada, Where, When and How, Welsh edition.....	10,000
Woman's Work in Canada.....	100,000
Manual of Citizenship.....	55,000
Wall Maps of Canada.....	20,885
Canada Week by Week.....	29,567
Leaflets for information of settlers with reference to customs, quarantine, etc.	10,000
Total.....	2,760,832

In addition to the above, the Publicity Branch prepared special literature for distribution at the British Empire Exhibition, most of which, however, had not been received from the printers at the end of the fiscal year. An edition of 228,460 copies of the "Descriptive Atlas of Canada" had gone forward and the preparation of the material for the following additional publications had been completed:—

British Empire edition of Canada West.....	150,000
British Empire edition of Eastern Canada.....	75,000
Special Memorandum Book.....	200,000
Map Folders.....	300,000
Picture Post Cards.....	1,000,000
Total.....	1,725,000

News and Feature Articles.—An important phase of the work carried on by this branch is the supplying of news and feature articles to newspapers, magazines, and other publicity organizations. In this connection an arrangement was made between the Department and interested transportation companies for the support of a Press Bureau in Great Britain, and material for the use of that Bureau is being continually supplied by this office. The latest returns available show a circulation obtained through this channel during the

year amounting to 279,142,150. A similar arrangement is in effect for obtaining publicity in the United States, with the exception that all articles from the United States Bureau are submitted to this office for approval, which is not practicable in connection with the Bureau in Great Britain. In the eleven months of the year for which returns have been received from the United States Bureau a circulation of 167,112,672 has been secured. During the year, the bureau in the United States submitted to this office 309 articles, of which 302 were approved or revised into acceptable form and seven were rejected. This branch also supplied the bureau with 44 articles and 290 photographs. In addition, the bulletin "Canada Week by Week," issued by this branch, affords the basis for a large number of the articles issued by the bureaux both in Great Britain and in the United States.

Aside from our publicity activities through these two bureaux, articles have been supplied from this office direct through 197 publicity channels during the year.

Lectures.—The lecture work regularly carried on by the officers of the department in Great Britain was supplemented during the winter months by seventeen special lecturers appointed for that purpose. Our lecturers are provided with hand coloured lantern slides accompanied by suitable notes for lecture purposes. Where the facilities are available for the use of motion picture films, films are supplied. Special lecturers are provided with literature and information to assist them in the carrying on of their work.

Motion Pictures and Photographs.—The work of assembling a valuable collection of motion picture and still picture photographic negatives has been continued during the year, motion pictures of Alberta's great 1923 harvest being the feature of the season under review. The demand for still photographs for publicity purposes, and the recourse which has been made to this office by writers and publishers seeking good Canadian photographs, is steadily increasing, as is indicated by the fact that for the fiscal year 1921-22 our distribution of photographs was 737; for the fiscal year 1922-23, 2,305; and for the fiscal year 1923-24, 3,451. In addition, 275 photographic enlargements were supplied in cases where it was believed they would be used to publicity advantage.

Journalists and Editorial Parties.—No large editorial party was entertained during the year, but arrangements were made in a number of cases for facilitating the visits of journalists from other countries who were desirous of writing of Canada from first hand observation. Some of these were officially conducted on their researches, but it was impracticable to do this in all cases, desirable though that may have been. A total of eighteen such journalists were brought to Canada in this way during the year. An interesting and satisfactory development has been that a number of those visiting journalists have since kept in close touch with this office and are continually receiving fresh material for their Canadian articles.

General.—Much of the work carried on by the branch does not land itself to any specific classification. Inquiries of every sort and description are received and are either referred to the proper authority, if outside the scope of this branch, or replied to direct. A glance through the correspondence records for the year shows inquiries received from the following countries: Africa, Alaska, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, British Isles, Chile, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Hawaii, Holland, Hungary, India, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippine Islands, Poland, Spain, Straits Settlement, Sweden, United States, and the West Indies. Aside from the 24,063 inquiries, referred to under the heading of advertising, 7,013 letters were mailed by the branch.

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Perhaps the most hopeful aspect of our work is the interest shown in Canadian opportunities from so many sources. Every effort is made to satisfy that interest, either by literature, personal correspondence, addressing gatherings as opportunity offers, or through any other channel which may be available.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, WESTERN DIVISION.

J. BRUCE WALKER

The volume of business done through this office during the year has shown a satisfactory increase, particularly in that class of correspondence between inquirers in the United States desirous of information about settlement, particularly in Western Canada. The series of addresses which I had an opportunity of delivering on the subject of Canada and its opportunities before a large number of service clubs in the Central Middle States during the early part of last year has had its obvious effect in the very large number of communications received from persons in these states interested in Western Canada. It seems to me that favourable opportunities to address meetings of business men on the subject of Canada creates a widened and deepened interest in our country and in my experience brings a very considerable flow of correspondence. An outstanding feature of this correspondence was the large number of writers who had a more or less practical knowledge of farming conditions and many of whom possessed capital in varying sums. These particular inquirers were put in touch with our United States agents in that territory and I have reason to believe that not a few of them have since moved to the Canadian West.

The number of inquiries from the head office at Ottawa asking for specific information outside of the ordinary run in general knowledge has continued to increase. While our agents are generally well posted in ordinary matters appertaining to the development of the country and to its agricultural features, they are not intimate with particular localities and it often happens that an inquirer has some friend in a given district and writes to our agent for particulars of that district. These letters are forwarded to this office and from our own intimate knowledge of the western country and the facilities the office has for obtaining the most minute information, I am of the opinion that a most valuable service has been rendered in this direction.

The various agencies of the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway operating in the United States have made it a practice for some time to refer inquirers upon settlement in Canada to this office. I have had a great many opportunities of meeting with such inquirers, and discussing with them in an intimate and practical manner opportunities of settlement and chances of success. Care has been taken to point out the difficulties of settlement particularly in unorganized districts. It seems wise and fair to present even the shady side of the situation to the new settler, so that he will not feel that less than the whole truth has been given him. A very large number of the inquirers from the United States have been directing their attention to Peace River and the Peace River country, and while I have not dissuaded any of my correspondents from thinking upon settlement in the Peace River, I have not failed to point out that there are abundant opportunities in other parts of Canada where ability, experience and effort would probably be quite as well invested as in districts more remote from settlement.

There is still considerable inquiry as to the value of lands, particularly in the newer parts of the country. Many correspondents in the United States write casting doubt upon the quality of the land which is reported to be for sale in this western country at from \$25 to \$35 an acre, in virgin condition, and

expressing wonder that land capable of producing such crops as ours produce can be obtained for such a price. Many of these correspondents are rather exacting in the details of the character and quality of the land offered for sale at from \$25 to \$35 an acre, and I have had to give a good deal of attention to this phase of the work. Recent visits in the United States confirm my impression that there is an awakening and renewed interest in Canada, particularly among the agriculturists of the Middle Western States. I found a great deal of intelligent interest and inquiry and from personal contact with a considerable number of farmers and others interested in agriculture throughout the Central and Western States, I am satisfied that as soon as financial conditions make movement possible they will cross the line with a view to settlement in our country. I was also glad to notice that even amongst those who were not agriculturists, and had no immediate intention of coming to Canada, there was nevertheless a live interest in our future, and the more widely read of these people readily recognized that our agricultural possibilities especially were within the next few years sure to enage and rivet the attention not only of the United States but of the whole Continent of Europe.

REPORT OF EASTERN DIVISION COMMISSIONER, J. S. FRASER

The inspectional work in the Eastern Division covers all ports of entry on the international boundary east of Port Arthur and ocean ports on the Atlantic seaboard in Canada. Canada-bound immigrants are also examined at Boston and Ellis Island.

BORDER PORTS

During the fiscal year ended on March 31, 1924, there were 11,281 admissions and 9,331 rejections at border ports. Of the number rejected there were 238 appeals, 39 being sustained, 174 dismissed and 25 awaiting decision. There were also 183 admitted on permit.

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STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, Investigations, Prosecutions and Cash Deposits at the various border Ports for the year

Ports	Admissions	Rejections	Appeals				Investigations	Prosecutions	Cash Deposits			
			Sustained	Dismissed	By Permit	Pending			Refunded	Forfeited	Pending	Total
									\$	\$	\$	\$
Abercorn.....	24	4										
Amherstburg.....	6											
Andover.....	25											
Aroostook Jet.....	32	7										
Beebe Jet.....	506	163					12		1,105			1,105
Brantford.....									200		2,500	2,700
Bridgeburg.....	970	315		6	14	2	9		450			450
Brockville.....	62	5					17					
Clair.....	18											
Clarenceville.....	44	1										
Coaticook.....	240	47										
Cobourg.....	7	4					6					
Comin's Mills.....	45	8								500		500
Cornwall.....	33	69	3				6		200			200
Crystal Beach.....	5	254										
Debec.....	65	7			1							
Edmundston.....	33	4										
Erie Beach.....	1	50										
Fort Erie.....	161	51		1		2	1					
Frelighsburg.....	12											
Halifax.....	3											
Hamilton.....									1,200		3,400	4,600
Hemmingford.....	8	12										
Highwater.....	656	157		2		1			2,135		185	2,320
Kingston.....	59	6					33					
Lacolle Highway.....	135	195							150			150
Lacolle (D. & H. Ry)...	671	297	2	9	2		9		2,205		100	2,305
L'Etete.....	9											
Malone.....	102	50					24					
McAdam Jet.....	302	27		6	3				700		150	850
Megantic.....	52	2										
Midland.....	2											
Milltown.....	25	15										
Montreal.....	60	13	12	32	35	10	6,049	4	6,990		9,225	16,215
Morrisburg.....		1										
Niagara Falls.....	890	1,811		20	17		2,500		1,850		3,000	4,850
Niagara-on-the-Lake.....		1										
Port Lambton.....	7											
Prescott.....	45	79					8		200			200
Richmond Road.....	33	9										
Rockport.....	3											
Rouses Point.....	276	89							200			200
St. Agnes (Huntingdon)...	20	50					3					
St. Albans.....	374	116							600			600
St. Andrews.....	4											
St. John.....	11	1										
St. Leonards.....	20											
St. Regis.....	5	7										
St. Stephen.....	82	57	3		2		1		25			25
Sarnia.....	701	242		2			53					
Sault Ste. Marie.....	350	66	3	3			43		100		1,100	1,200
Sombra.....	1											
Stag Island.....	14	17										
Stanhope.....	4	1		44	86	6	3,581		1,994		24,220	26,214
Toronto.....	169	10										
Upper Mills.....	9	1										
Walkerville.....	261	783										
Walpole Island.....		1										
Windsor.....	3,520	4,225	16	49	23	4	1,286	3	4,250		11,600	15,850
Yarmouth (via Boston)...	109	1										
Totals.....	11,281	9,331	39	174	183	25	13,649	7	24,554	500	55,480	80,534

Although there has been no increase in the number of immigrants who have been admitted within the area mentioned yet there has been a marked increase of passenger traffic, *e.g.* there were 4,085,869 persons inspected at the upper steel arch bridge at Niagara Falls, or an increase of about 782,908 over the preceding year. There also entered Canada over the same bridge 360,000 automobiles. At the lower railway arch bridge 1,332,430 passengers were inspected, or an increase of 331,986 over the preceding year.

At Lacolle Highway, 55,154 automobiles reported inward. Of this number 38,133 were United States cars and 17,021 were Canadian. The total number of passengers travelling by these cars was 196,318.

The total number of passengers who entered Canada at Prescott was 148,870. There were also 19,838 automobiles.

It is estimated that about 5,606,192 passengers entered Canada at the port of Windsor. There were also 286,740 automobiles.

These particular ports are mentioned for the purpose of showing that the actual number of admissions and rejections do not convey any idea of the extent of the inspectional work performed by immigration officers. It will be understood that most of those entering were of the non-immigrant classes.

OCEAN PORTS

The following transatlantic passengers (immigrants and non-immigrants) destined to Canada arrived at ocean ports on the Atlantic seaboard: Quebec, 102,071; St. John, 26,890; Halifax, 30,216; New York, 12,342; Boston, 382; Montreal, 972.

The preliminary civil inspection on the Continent of Europe has appreciably reduced the number of detentions at ocean ports.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals, Rejections, Appeals, Etc., at Ocean Ports

Ports	Immigrant arrivals	Rejected by Board of Inquiry	Appeals				Total		Cases referred to Board of Inquiry	Investigations	Trans-Atlantic passenger vessels examined	Crew manifests submitted
			Sustained	Dismissed	By Permit or otherwise	Pending	Admitted	Rejected and Deported by Board of Inquiry				
Halifax.....	23,669	168		15	17	9	23,533	136	168	36	125	761
St. John.....	19,323	105	2	14	49	3	19,279	44	130	54	43	501
Quebec.....	71,389	222	68	31	37	—	71,290	99	249	75	170	41
New York and Philadelphia.....	6,894	1,404	6	406	971	—	6,490	404		632		
Montreal.....	557	359					437	120	359		74	950
Boston.....	293						249	44		83		
Sydney and Louisburg..	124	10	3	3	1		113	11	10	480	13	449
North Sydney.....	4,947	16		2			4,884	63	62	53		593
Totals.....	127,196	2,284	79	471	1,075	12	126,275	921	978	1,413	425	3,295

MONEY Deposited at Ocean Ports in Lieu of Bond

Ports	Number of Deposits	Total Amount	Amount Refunded	Amount Forfeited	Amount Pending
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halifax.....	16	2,162 33	1,512 33		650 00
St. John.....	2	300 00	300 00		
Quebec.....	13	4,839 00	4,339 00		500 00
Sydney.....	20	920 00	820 00		100 00
North Sydney.....	5	565 00	565 00		
	56	8,786 33	7,536 33		1,250 00

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ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

Moneys were collected from transportation companies to cover 103 administrative fines, the total amount being \$10,125. Of this amount the fines assessed amount to \$4,775, while \$3,550 has been refunded and cases involving the sum of \$1,800 are still pending.

Port	Cause	Number	Amount collected	Amount assessed	Amount refunded	Pending
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Quebec.....	Mentally defective.....	16	3,200	2,400	400	400
	Physically defective.....	20	500	75	375	50
	Contagious or loathsome disease.....	5	1,000	400	400	200
Halifax.....	Mentally defective.....	3	425	225	200	
	Physically defective.....	32	800	50	625	125
	Contagious or loathsome disease.....	7	1,400	800	400	200
St. John.....	Mentally defective.....	6	1,200	800	200	200
	Physically defective.....	8	200	25	150	25
	Contagious or loathsome disease.....	6	1,200		600	600
Montreal.....	Mentally defective.....					
	Physically defective.....					
	Contagious or loathsome disease.....	1	200		200	
	Totals.....	104	10,125	4,775	3,550	1,800

DEPORTATION

The following statement shows the number of persons deported for causes subsequent to entry and the statutory causes for deportation:—

DEPORTATION, by Causes, from Eastern Division for Fiscal Year 1923-1924

	To United States	To Other Countries
Accompanying deports.....	32	45
Arthritis.....		2
Asthma.....		1
Avoiding port of entry.....		6
Blindness.....		1
Bronchitis.....		3
Criminality.....	116	84
Desertion.....	1	18
Diabetes.....		1
Endocarditis.....		3
Epilepsy.....		4
Gastritis.....		1
Heart disease.....		4
Hemiplegia.....	1	
Hernia.....		2
Immorality.....	2	2
Insanity.....	17	46
Mentally defective.....	2	32
Narcotic Drug Act, violation of.....	22	52
Nephritis.....		2
Neuritis.....		1
Neurosis.....		1
Physically defective.....	1	108
Procurer.....	1	
Prostitution.....	5	1
Public Charges.....	13	221
Sclerosis.....		1
Syphilis.....	1	3
Tarsalgia.....		1
Tuberculosis.....		8
Vagrancy.....	12	14
Veneral disease.....	2	2
	228	670

INVESTIGATION

There are three investigating officers who exercise the power and discharge the duties of a board of inquiry at any place in Canada other than at a port of entry.

The investigating officer for Ontario heard 338 cases and conducted 189 investigations.

The investigating officer for the province of Quebec heard 92 cases and conducted 1,306 investigations. In addition, the investigating officer for Quebec supervised the work of the investigational branch of the Montreal agency which branch conducted 6,049 investigations.

The investigating officer for the Maritime Provinces heard 18 cases and conducted 41 investigations. This officer also visited 248 homes where British immigrant children had been placed.

The investigating officers visit regularly all penal institutions and hospitals for the insane within their respective districts. If any inmate of such institution is subject to deportation a complaint is at once submitted and an order issued for examination under section 42 of the Immigration Act.

CATERING

St. John.—The lunch counter and dining-room at St. John were placed under the management of an officer of the department, the object being to furnish newcomers with food and other necessary supplies at the lowest possible prices.

Montreal.—The dining-room in the Immigration building at Montreal is also under departmental management. During the year 55,417 meals were served to immigrants, seamen, etc., at a net cost of 19½ cents per meal.

Quebec.—Tenders were called for the privilege of operating the dining-room and lunch counter in the Immigration building at Quebec and the contract was awarded to a local caterer.

Halifax.—The catering privileges at Halifax have been awarded for several years to a caterer against whom there have been no complaints and whose services, have been satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WESTERN DIVISION, THOMAS GELLEY

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES AND EUROPE

In accordance with the practice of former years, trains arriving in Winnipeg with immigrants from Atlantic ocean ports have been met by our officers who have assisted the immigrants with information and advice, and where it has been necessary, the immigrants have been directed to the Immigration Hall for temporary accommodation, or any further information they may desire. This has been very beneficial to all, particularly the large parties which arrived during the year, such as the Hebrideans, Swiss, British harvesters and Czecho-Slovaks; and the advice and assistance rendered to individual and smaller parties regarding change of trains and location of relatives, etc., has also been of a helpful nature.

IMMIGRATION HALL

During the twelve months, the Winnipeg immigration hall has temporarily accommodated and sheltered 9,528 persons. Of these, 5,405 were supplied with meals. Included in the 5,405 is 4,322 British harvesters about which separate

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reference is made. The total number of meals supplied altogether with those supplied to the matron and kitchen help, amounted to 141,345 meals.

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

During the year, 8,701 immigrants were admitted through the 39 ports in the Western Division, as compared with 9,212 during the previous year—a decrease of 511.

CASH, STOCK AND EFFECTS

The amount of money, stock and effects brought into Canada by settlers entering from the U.S.A. through ports in my district compared with the previous year's figures is as follows:—

	Amount of Cash	Value of Effects
	\$	\$
1923-24.....	2,214,305	586,750
1922-23.....	2,132,420	622,018

REJECTIONS

There were 391 rejections compared with 862 the previous year, a decrease of 471. Most of the rejections consisted of persons who were not citizens of the United States and who were coming to Canada for some other purpose than agricultural work.

APPEALS AGAINST REJECTION

Of the 391 who were rejected, only 32 appealed and of the 32 appeals, 17 were sustained and 15 dismissed. Last year 52 appeals were sustained and 50 dismissed.

NON-IMMIGRANTS

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of non-immigrants who were inspected at the ports in this division during the year. This is mainly on account of the ever increasing automobile traffic. 604,334 non-immigrants were inspected as compared with 510,036 last year, showing an increase of 94,298.

DEPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

There has been a large increase in the number of persons deported from the United States through ports in this division during the last year, namely 250 against 73 the previous year.

FARM LABOURERS

The total number of farm labourers admitted through border ports last fall amounted to 13,587, as compared with 4,120 during the previous year. Out of this total 10,084 were admitted through the port of North Portal during the months of August and September. During this time a representative of the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan co-operated with our inspectors in seeing that the harvesters who were admitted, were directed to the districts in southern Saskatchewan where there was a considerable shortage of harvest

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and threshing help, with the result that all those who were admitted from the United States were quickly absorbed in work in the harvest fields.

In addition to the farm labourers admitted from the United States there were 35,137 eastern Canadians who came to the West at the cheap rate offered by the railway companies, about 3,000 from British Columbia and approximately 11,800 from Great Britain and Ireland, so that altogether it required 63,524 to harvest the crop of 1923.

THEATRICALS, CIRCUS PEOPLE, ETC.

Altogether 5,206 persons belonging to theatrical or circus organizations passed through ports in this division, as compared with 4,500 during the previous year.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

The above figures show altogether 632,459 persons were inspected, and it will be noted that as only 8,701 were admitted as immigrants, this number represents less than 2 per cent of the total number of persons inspected.

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC

This class of traffic is still on the increase and attention is drawn to remarks in connection with individual ports.

CASH BONDS

During the year the amount of cash bonds handled through the offices in this division was as follows:—

Cash Bonds collected.....	\$	10,750
Cash Bonds refunded.....		7,650
Cash Bonds forfeited.....		125
Cash Bonds on hand.....		2,975

PROSECUTIONS AND FINES

During the year there were 47 prosecutions undertaken by officers of this department against persons for infraction of the Immigration Act, and in all cases a conviction was obtained. This is a slight increase over last year's figures of 43. Out of the 47 cases 28 paid fines to the amount of \$3,750.

DETENTION BUILDINGS

During the year the Canadian Pacific Railway erected a new building containing office and detention rooms at North Portal, and I am glad to report very satisfactory accommodation is now available at this port.

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PORT STATISTICS

The following statement shows the number of admissions, rejections, appeals sustained and dismissed, non-immigrants, prosecutions at each port in the division:—

	Immigrants		Appeals		Non-immigrants	Prosecutions
	No. of admissions	Number of rejections	Sustained	Dismissed		
Bannerman.....	39	1	—	—	1,532	—
Big Muddy.....	64	—	—	—	—	—
Boissevain.....	—	—	—	—	213	—
Calgary.....	24	1	—	—	125	11
Cardston.....	1	—	—	—	76	—
Cartwright.....	—	—	—	—	1,206	—
Coutts.....	855	64	7	—	21,639	15
Crystal City.....	10	—	—	—	3,307	—
Deloraine.....	—	—	—	—	716	—
E. Poplar River.....	10	—	—	—	14,132	—
Edmonton.....	6	6	—	4	11	—
Elmore.....	—	—	—	—	137	—
Emerson.....	1,507	46	5	3	55,581	2
Estevan.....	10	1	—	—	2,515	—
Fort Frances.....	445	69	—	—	227,972	—
Fort William.....	30	2	1	—	1,421	—
Gretna.....	245	25	—	—	22,889	—
Harlen Trail.....	10	—	—	—	161	—
Haskett.....	11	—	—	—	3,062	—
Killarney.....	—	—	—	—	1,593	—
Kingsgate.....	1,394	42	3	1	23,917	3
Marienthal.....	18	1	—	—	6,277	—
Morden.....	—	—	—	—	175	—
Newgate.....	30	20	—	—	5,443	2
Northgate.....	39	—	—	—	1,266	—
North Portal.....	2,003	68	—	2	71,149	2
Pinhorn.....	6	1	—	—	18	—
Pigeon River.....	47	10	—	—	22,216	—
Port Arthur.....	89	31	1	5	3,764	—
Rainy River.....	96	1	—	—	43,982	—
Roosville.....	—	—	—	—	6,385	—
Shaunavon.....	—	—	—	—	245	12
Snowflake.....	45	4	—	—	224	—
Sprague.....	90	—	—	—	1,817	—
Twin Lakes.....	24	—	—	—	6,906	—
W. Poplar River.....	88	—	—	—	1,146	—
Waskada.....	1	—	—	—	247	—
Willow Creek.....	123	—	—	—	869	—
Winnipeg.....	32	—	—	—	—	—
	7,392	393	17	15	554,334	47
Comparative figures—1922–23.....	8,838	854	52	50	512,090	43

PORT AND AGENCY INSPECTIONS

I am pleased to say members of the staff of our border ports and agencies are mostly officers of experience and properly understand their duties in carrying out departmental regulations.

The Division Inspector has performed the necessary inspections and has installed officers at a few points where necessary.

INVESTIGATIONS

During the year there were 2,690 investigations carried out by officers in the division, of which 466 were Chinese investigations. Comparative figures for last year were 2,400 and 196 Chinese. These do not include Boards of Inquiry or the number of incidental investigations at the border or at Winnipeg, but

represent individual cases in the interior for which separate files have been created.

BOARDS OF INQUIRY

There has been a large increase in the number of Boards of Inquiry and the figures are as follows:—

	1923-24	1922-23
Winnipeg.....	959	198
By Investigating Officers from Winnipeg.....	404	327
By Investigating Officers from Calgary.....	119	144
By Investigating Officers from Edmonton.....	82	116
Total.....	1,564	785

The above figures do not include Boards of Inquiry at border ports in connection with persons seeking to enter or land, but are cases where entry has already been gained and the question of right to remain in Canada is in question. It will be noted there is a very large increase in the number of boards of inquiry held in Winnipeg, which is mainly accounted for by the fact that 789 of these boards were held in cases of British harvesters who came to Canada last August and about which a separate reference is made.

CHINESE

There have been 305 Chinese registrations in Winnipeg and 604 in Calgary. \$125 has been collected in Winnipeg for Substitutional Certificates, and \$200 head tax. There have also been 466 investigations and 47 Boards of Inquiry held on Chinese resident in the Western Division as compared with 196 and 24 respectively last year.

FREIGHT BOAT CREWS

The only two ports in this division in which freight boat crew manifests are collected are the two lake ports of Port Arthur and Fort William. There are sixty six landing places along the twenty mile waterfront belonging to these two ports and during the year the number of manifests collected was as follows: Port Arthur, 728; Fort William, 661; total, 1,389, as compared with 1,093 the previous year.

I have to acknowledge gratefully the assistance rendered by the Customs Officers at these two points in collecting from masters of vessels their manifests at hours when the immigration officer was on other duty.

IMMIGRATION HALLS

The following is a list of the Immigration Halls in the Western Division outside Winnipeg, together with the number of immigrants who received accommodation therein during the year:—

Athabasca.....	Nil
Edson.....	10
Grand Prairie.....	11
North Battleford.....	226
Peace River.....	28
Prince Albert.....	118
Spirit River.....	39
Emerson.....	96
North Portal.....	192
Edmonton.....	855
West Poplar River.....	90
	1,665
Figures for 1922-23.....	1,629
Increase.....	36

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DEPORTATIONS

The number of deports taken from Winnipeg or points in the West to Atlantic or Pacific coast ports and to the international border for deportation by officers under the jurisdiction of this office was 1,108, as compared with 521 last year. This large increase is mainly accounted for by the fact that 640 British harvesters who were deported are included in the total. The nationalities of the persons deported were as follows:—

English (not including harvesters).....	167
Scotch (" " ").....	40
Irish (" " ").....	26
U.S.A.....	124
Chinese.....	60
German.....	1
Belgian.....	6
Hebrew.....	1
Italian.....	2
Swedish.....	4
Austrian.....	2
Norwegian.....	5
Danish.....	5
Serbian.....	2
Polish.....	2
Greek.....	1
Swiss.....	12
Hollanders.....	2
Roumanian.....	2
French.....	1
Czecho-Slovaks.....	1
Newfoundland.....	1
Finnish.....	1
Harvesters (almost entirely English, Scotch and Irish).....	640
	<hr/>
	1,108

GRAIN WAREHOUSE, WINNIPEG

In August, 1923, a fire occurred in our Grain Warehouse and destroyed both the building and the large supply of grains and grasses and other exhibition material which had been purchased for exhibitions at different points, including a large exhibit prepared for the British Empire 1924 Exhibition.

The number of samples purchased and prepared and actually sent out to different points in the United States and the United Kingdom (but not including those destroyed in the fire) are as follows:—

- 111,489 samples of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, timothy, millet, rye grass, brome, red top, blue joint, canary grass, red clover, vetches, alsike clover, pea vine and alfalfa.
- 4,070 feet of oat and flax rope.
- 192 large and half sheaves.
- 1,061 cases made and used in forwarding the above.
- 558 boxes containing threshed grain, cheese, honey, flour, cereals.
- 589 crates containing vegetables which were expressed to Canadian Government agents in the United States and exhibited at some of the best state and county fairs.
- 317 school boxes containing grain-in-straw, grasses and threshed grain, also literature descriptive of Western Canada. They were forwarded to schools in the United States upon request of the Principals of same. In connection with this item I may explain that the policy of sending out these school boxes has been in effect for a number of years and is good advertising propaganda, in that it is the means of distributing throughout the agricultural parts of the United States actual samples of Canadian agricultural products.

It has been found that as a result of these samples sent to schools and the literature which accompanies them, information has been spread in the district through school pupils and has led farmers in the vicinities to make enquiries of our agents in the United States for further information regarding Western Canada.

I am also pleased to state that I continue to receive press clippings and letters of appreciation of the pleasing appearance and excellent quality of the various exhibition material sent out from our Grain Warehouse to the large state and county fairs in the United States.

PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS

In accordance with the usual practice, inspectors at our border ports, have where possible, secured from settlers the names and addresses of friends who might be interested in Canada. To these we have sent literature and I have also forwarded the names and addresses to our nearest agent in the United States.

PERSONS LEAVING CANADA AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT RETURN

It has been found that many of those people who have left Canada during the last few years with the intention of settling in the United States are returning, and some of them have volunteered the information that they are glad to get back to their old homes. The new system just inaugurated whereby a record will be kept of returning Canadians, will enable exact figures to be obtained regarding this matter in future.

APPLICATIONS TO FACILITATE LANDING OF RELATIVES

The number of applications received from persons in Western Canada who desire their relatives to come to Canada from various countries amounted altogether, during the year, to 2,501, as compared with 2,385 last year.

BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

During the year 130 British Immigrant Children were inspected as compared with 36 last year. The 130 were distributed as follows:—

Manitoba.....	61
Saskatchewan.....	37
Alberta.....	32

The reports in this connection cover the health and condition of the immigrant child, as well as condition of the home in which he is placed and the treatment accorded by his employer. It has been found in practically all cases, the children are in respectable homes and are becoming permanently established on the land.

BRITISH HARVESTERS

During the month of August, 1923, approximately 11,800 harvesters came from Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose of assisting in the harvest work in the Prairie Provinces. In many cases these men were inexperienced in farm work and came from the large cities and towns of the old country. Of the total number, 4,965 came to the attention of this office.

Of the 4,965, 4,322 at some time or another since August been given bed or food in the Immigration Hall, Winnipeg, and the following shows the disposition of those who reported here:—

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Found employment through this office—	
Farm work.....	925
Bush work.....	172
Railroad construction.....	376
General labour.....	107
	<hr/>
	1,580
Sent east on cheap rate to employment or friends in the eastern provinces.....	1,750
Sent home at charity rate.....	12
Sent east for deportation.....	640
Ordered deported but proceedings suspended on account of finding employment.	116
Number in Immigration Hall on March 31, 1924, awaiting deportation or employment.....	75
Number who reported at Immigration Hall and who disappeared or found employment without reporting such fact and whose final disposition is unknown.....	792
	<hr/>
	4,965

Altogether 789 Boards of Inquiry were held on British harvesters. Out of the 789, 640 were deported; 116 cases suspended and 33 are awaiting deportation. The 789 is made up of—

English.....	334
Scotch.....	348
Irish.....	75
Welsh.....	5
Hebrew.....	26
Mohammedan.....	1

It was only to be expected that in such a large number there would be found all classes of men and it was soon found out that, while those of the better class were eager and willing to work at the farm jobs offered them, there was another class, largely consisting of those who had been out of employment many months in the old country, who after finding positions, were unable and in most cases unwilling to adapt themselves to the new conditions and to continue their work. Many of the latter class made complaints to various local authorities and wrote letters of complaint to the press both in the Prairie Provinces and in the old country, charging that they had been brought to Canada under misrepresentation. The ground upon which misrepresentation was claimed was in the fact that advertisements had appeared in the old country stating that no farming experience was necessary to secure farm positions in Canada during the harvest, and that farmers had refused to continue employing them as soon as they had discovered they were inexperienced. Many of these complaints were investigated, and it was found that the reason farmers in some cases discharged the men who were complaining was not because of their inexperience, but because of their unwillingness or inability to do a reasonable day's work at stooking or threshing.

The conclusions reached on these investigations is also confirmed by the fact that the majority of the men who came settled down at the new work without any complaint of any description, and many letters are on file from harvesters who frankly state they were totally inexperienced when they came to Canada last August, but that they quickly became accustomed to the work of stooking and threshing and were enabled by freeze-up to earn from \$250 to \$350, having been paid from \$4 to \$7 per day for the harvest season.

I would like again to point out that as a result of the number of harvesters who came, and in spite of the number of those who have been deported, and others who required a certain amount of temporary assistance, a large number of these British harvesters were of a splendid type and I have no doubt will make good in Canada.

Many of them after harvest was finished found positions at their own trades and have become permanently established and have had their families join them.

WINNIPEG CORRESPONDENCE

There has been a large increase in the correspondence branch of the Winnipeg office. Figures recorded in the file room shows that 52,394 letters were received as compared with 40,436 last year, and that 50,398 were sent out as compared with 39,890 last year.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
PACIFIC DISTRICT, PERCY REID

During the fiscal year which expired on March 31, 1924, there has been a slight increase in the number of persons admitted to Canada at ports of entry in the Pacific district, as compared with the preceding twelve months. This increase is no doubt due to the relaxation of certain immigration restrictions which have been in force for a number of years.

The total number of immigrants landed was 3,611, as compared with 3,248 for the previous year.

STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, etc., at Ocean Ports

Port	Admis- sions (immi- grants)	Rejec- tions	Appeals		Entry permit by	Non- immi- grants admitted	Ships Crews examined	Adminis- trative fines applied
			Sustained	Dismiss- ed				
Vancouver.....	1,130	50	6	25	16	6,712	1,148	7
Victoria.....	633	21	3	2	6	76,194	1,010	7
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776	.....
Total.....	1,763	71	9	27	22	82,906	2,934	14

ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

Fourteen administrative fines were applied, totalling \$1,565, all of which were assessed against transportation companies. Of these, six were for bringing immigrants to Canada suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, and eight for failure to comply with regulations relating to the reporting of seamen.

INSPECTION OF SEAMEN

There has been an increase of 50 per cent in the number of vessels inspected by officers of this department, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

DETENTIONS AT OCEAN PORTS

During the period under review, there have been 9,912 persons detained in Immigration buildings in the Pacific District for investigation, examination, etc., to whom a total number of 70,273 meals were supplied. A statement is furnished below and it will be observed that there has been a slight decrease in the number of detentions, as compared with the previous fiscal year. This is no doubt owing, in a large degree, to the decrease in the number of persons of Chinese origin applying for entry.

	1922-23	1923-24
Number detained at Vancouver.....	7,438	6,890
Number detained at Victoria.....	3,276	3,022
Number of meals supplied at Vancouver.....	51,761	54,895
Number of meals supplied at Victoria.....	15,616	15,378

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STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals, Etc., at Border Ports

Port	Admis- sions (immi- grants)	Rejec- tions	Appeals		Prosecu- tions	Non- immi- grants admitted
			Sus- tained	Dismiss- ed		
Aldergrove.....	12	27	3	.....	10	53,175
Cascade.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,833
Dawson, Y. T.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	111	111	1	1	1	100,802
Grand Forks.....	40	5	.....	.....	.....	2,335
Huntingdon.....	87	60	2	4	5	127,398
Osoyoos.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,357
Pacific Highway.....	137	79	.....	.....	2	163,817
Prince Rupert.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,538
Seattle.....	194	105	3	11	.....	106,438
Vancouver.....	164	6	.....	.....	9	.....
Victoria.....	100	14	.....	.....	.....	22,275
Waneta.....	43	7	.....	.....	.....	6,147
White Pass.....	25	1	.....	1	.....	6,689
White Rock.....	605	256	10	10	.....	66,178
Other ports.....	240	19	.....	1	2	57,556
Total.....	1,848	690	19	28	29	738,538

There has been an exceedingly heavy increase in automobile traffic at boundary ports, particularly at the port of Pacific Highway since the opening of the new paved road; also at Huntingdon, Aldergrove and Douglas. This traffic is increasing so rapidly that better inspection facilities are required at several ports.

MONEY Deposited in Lieu of Bonds

Port	Total Amount	Amount Refunded	Amount Forfeited	Amount Pending
Vancouver.....	\$ 806,975	\$ 689,175	\$ 4,350	\$ 113,450
Victoria.....	48,445	37,420	.....	11,025
Other ports.....	10,825	10,615	35	175
Total.....	866,245	737,210	4,385	124,650

During the year 481 Boards of Enquiry were held in this district, as follows:—

Vancouver.....	203
Victoria.....	48
Other ports.....	11
Places other than ports of entry.....	219
Total.....	481

Of the above 216 boards were held in the cases of aliens in gaols, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, etc., 116 in arrest cases, and 149 in the cases of passengers applying for admission.

ARREST CASES

A total number of 116 persons were arrested by officers of the department during the period under review, and their cases disposed of as follows:—

	Entered by Stealth	Entered as Non- immi- grants and remained	Entered after rejection	Undesir- able Sec. 40	Illegal entry under Sec. 26 Chinese Act	Section 27 Chinese Act
Arrested and deported.....	48	7	11	15	6	1
Arrested and admitted.....	7	5	1	9	2	
Awaiting deportation.....					1	
Awaiting decision on appeal.....	2			1		
Total.....	57	12	12	25	9	1

PROSECUTIONS

Informations were laid and prosecutions conducted in twenty-nine instances, all covering deliberate violation of the Immigration Act, and convictions were secured in each case. The various sections under which the charges were laid are given below:—

Section 33, subsection 7, (Entry by stealth).....	24
Section 42, subsection 4, (Entry without the consent of minister after rejection)..	5
Total.....	29

Twenty-two of the aliens prosecuted paid fines totalling \$930, and the others served terms of imprisonment. All aliens prosecuted were finally deported.

DEPORTATIONS

Two hundred and ninety-eight persons were deported from the Pacific Division, of which two hundred and sixty were deported from Pacific coast ports and thirty-eight were taken East for deportation by deportation officers from other divisions. Causes for deportation and nationality of persons deported are:—

Cause and Nationality	To United States	To Other Countries
Accompanying.....	16	8
Criminality.....	44	18
Drug addicts and dealers.....	7	98
Insanity.....	2	18
Public charges.....	1	4
Prostitution.....	1	
Physically defective.....	2	
Other causes.....	36	43
Totals.....	109	189

American.....	120
Australian.....	2
British.....	36
Chinese.....	115
Danish.....	2
Dutch.....	2
Finnish.....	1
German.....	3
Italian.....	2
Japanese.....	6
Norwegian.....	7
Peruvian.....	1
Russian.....	1
Total.....	298

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INVESTIGATIONS

At places other than ports of entry 379 investigations of various kinds were conducted and 219 Boards of Enquiry held by investigating officers.

Regular visits have been paid to provincial gaols, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, sanatoria, and other public institutions, by investigating officers, and the cases of all aliens in such institutions have been carefully investigated with a view of establishing their status in Canada.

DRUG ADDICTS

There have been one hundred and five aliens deported from ports in this division under the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Of this total fifty-one deportations originated in the Eastern and Western Divisions.

On March 31, 1924, eighty-one aliens were under orders for deportation, to take effect on the completion of sentences.

During the year various efforts have been made to prevent deportations under the above mentioned Act. There have been twenty-three applications for writs of Habeas Corpus, and twelve cases were taken to the British Columbia Court of Appeals.

HABEAS CORPUS

The court proceedings during the year have been particularly heavy, chiefly as a result of deportations under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

During the period under review forty-five applications for writs of Habeas Corpus were before the courts in this district. Thirteen writs were granted, resulting in the release of the applicants, twenty-seven were refused, and five have not yet been decided. Of the total number of cases twenty-three developed from deportation proceedings under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Section 43 of the Immigration Act, three from persons ordered deported as undesirables under the provisions of the Immigration Act, and three applicants for admission.

The department successfully appealed to the British Columbia Court of Appeals in five cases (one pending), and was also successful in defending eight cases taken to the British Columbia Court of Appeals by aliens.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

On June 30, 1923, the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 became law, restricting the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin to certain classes. The said Act became completely operative on October 2, 1923. Since the last mentioned date the immigration of Chinese to Canada has practically ceased.

During the period under review there has been an increase of eight per cent in the number of Chinese persons landed in Canada in comparison with the previous year, as will appear from the statement given below:—

	1922-23	1923-24
Admitted on payment of tax—Vancouver.....	465	542
“ “ Victoria.....	182	178
Admitted exempt at Vancouver.....	34	26
“ “ Victoria.....	24	11
Exempt applications rejected at Vancouver....	118	68
“ “ Victoria.....	18	24
Exempt cases admitted on appeal—Vancouver....	8	6
“ “ Victoria.....	1	2
Paid tax after exempt rejection—Vancouver....	60	51
“ “ Victoria.....	8	20
Persons deported after rejection—Vancouver.....	83	26
“ “ Victoria.....	39	23

	1922-23	1923-24
Admitted under Section 9 (Students)—Vancouver.....		6
" " " Victoria.....		8
Admitted on appeal under Section 9 (C.I. 9 Overstay)—Vancouver.....		8
" " " " Victoria.....		
C.I. 9 registrations—Vancouver.....	3,286	3,262
" " " Victoria.....	2,318	2,222
C.I. 9 returned—Vancouver.....	2,508	3,160
" " " Victoria.....	2,055	3,222
Admitted in transit to other countries—Vancouver....	2,311	1,695
" " " Victoria.....	938	1,361
Passed out (in transit to other countries)—Vancouver....	2,290	1,220
" " " Victoria.....	533	426
C.I. 9A registrations—Vancouver.....		24
" " " Victoria.....		28
Bonds forfeited—Vancouver.....	\$6,000	\$1,000
" " " Victoria.....		
Stowaways (discovered and deported)—Vancouver.....	7	3
" " " Victoria.....		
Section 18 registrations—Vancouver.....		8,010
" " " Victoria.....		3,665
Arrested under section 26 and deported—Vancouver....		5
" " " Victoria.....		1
Amount collected under section 27—Vancouver.....		\$2,000
" " " Victoria.....		\$500
Deported under section 27—Vancouver.....		1
" " " Victoria.....		

Since April 1, 1923, there have been 129 applications for exempt admission under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, which was replaced by the present Act. Of this number 84, or 65 per cent, were refused exempt entry as being unable to qualify for such status. The head tax was paid by a number of these and in the balance of cases deportation was effected.

A considerable amount of work has been performed, principally at the ports of Victoria and Vancouver, in the searching of vessels which have arrived from the Orient, for possible stowaways. This is a preventative measure which has been steadily carried out throughout the year, and unquestionably has prevented many attempts at illegal entry. As will be noted from the above table, this precaution has resulted in the capture and deportation of several stowaways.

Nine attempts have been made during the past year by Chinese persons who have never previously resided in Canada, to secure entry by misrepresenting themselves as persons who have previously registered outward. In each instance the deception has been quickly discovered and deportation effected.

From one or two cases which have come under my attention during the past year it appears that attempts are being made by some Chinese, illegally in Canada, to obtain birth certificates by misrepresentation. A plan to co-operate with this Department to prevent any birth certificates being issued on false evidence in the future has been submitted to the Provincial Government of British Columbia, and I trust this practice will be effectively stopped. Plans for similar co-operation with the Governments of the other Provinces are under way and expected to become operative in the very near future.

The number of applications for substitutional certificates to replace the old form of certificate, issued previous to 1912, has increased enormously during the period under review. This has entailed a good deal of work in the checking up and establishing the status of the applicants.

Under section 18 of the Chinese Immigration Act now in force, the registration of all persons of Chinese origin is provided for. This has entailed an enormous amount of extra work in the Pacific Division, and the registration is well under way.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION

IN GREAT BRITAIN

The women officers of the Women's Branch in Great Britain interview and assist women who wish to come to Canada. Unaccompanied women who apply to the Canadian Emigration offices for information, advice, and the necessary papers, come under the following headings:—

1. Women joining relatives and friends, either to take assured situations, or to find employment in domestic work.
2. Women coming to be placed in situations as house-workers.

Owing to the increase in the work it has been found necessary to enlarge the staff in Great Britain. Canadian women are now in the offices of the port agencies in Great Britain and Ireland. These Canadian women have a thorough knowledge of labour conditions in Canada and are able to give accurate information to intending settlers.

During the past fiscal year, our records show that there were 40,346 interviews with women; correspondence, 47,233; sailing permits, 13,150; attendance by women officers at sailings, 345; interviews by women officers in outside centres, 148; lectures by women officers, 101.

When the settlement arrangements for the intending settler do not appear satisfactory to the woman officer, an investigation is made through the department.

Unaccompanied women from Great Britain are required to have a medical certificate before sailing. This regulation has now been in force for several years and has proved a blessing in many cases, because the majority of those who are in ill health and liable to become public charges in a strange country are thus prevented from coming forward.

Under the Empire Settlement Scheme passage loans are made when necessary to women coming to Canada for domestic work. This has greatly increased the number of applicants at our offices in Great Britain.

Our offices in Great Britain report that the lectures and interviews given during the past year have been principally in the small towns and rural districts. Lantern slides and films have been used to make the lectures interesting. The results of these public addresses are not always seen immediately, though our offices report that many cases are coming in daily which are a direct result of this work. Special attention was given to this phase of the work in Great Britain during the fiscal year.

IN CANADA

At Quebec, Halifax, and St. John, a woman officer meets every ship on arrival. During the fiscal year, our records show a decided increase in the number of women and children who arrived at the Canadian Atlantic ocean ports. The numbers are as follows:—

	Women	Children
Quebec.....	20,770	10,957
Halifax.....	4,687	2,208
St. John.....	5,158	2,804

The woman officer confers with the steamship conductress and receives from her a list of all the unaccompanied women on board, in order to assist them before, during and after inspection.

The woman officer at the port of arrival is a member of all Boards of Inquiry on women. Her duties also include visiting civil and medical detentions; making arrangements with railway officials for the accommodation of special parties of women. The Government conductresses who are sent out in charge of the trains are also under her immediate direction. In addition this woman

officer co-operates with the representatives of the various organizations which are present in the Immigration building, representatives of the various churches, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Red Cross Society.

At the port of Montreal, a woman officer has been appointed to look after the welfare of immigrant girls. In the summer season this officer meets all passenger ships and confers with the steamship conductresses regarding any special cases; also meets a great many of the trains and give assistance to the unaccompanied women. In addition, numerous investigations are made by her in Montreal. This woman officer is in close touch with the various organizations working at the stations in Montreal, and during the past year has done a great deal of good work.

STEAMSHIP CONDUCTRESSES

The Canadian Pacific, White Star-Dominion, Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson lines carry steamship conductresses to look after unaccompanied women and girls, especially with regard to their behaviour and general welfare. The steamship conductress is the link between the woman officer at the port of sailing and the woman officer at the port of arrival. It is indeed hard to estimate the value of the work which is done by these women for the comfort of the travellers. It is interesting to note that at the Geneva Conference it was especially recommended that each steamship carrying women employ a conductress to supervise the unaccompanied women and give any assistance or advice necessary.

GOVERNMENT CONDUCTRESSES

The work of the conductresses on the trains has been much appreciated by the newly arrived settler. The first conductress was appointed in 1920 and since that time thousands of women and children have been cared for and assisted. Many letters expressing gratitude have been received by the conductresses and the department.

The conductress sends in a report to the supervisor at Ottawa after each trip, as to the number of women and children conducted; medical attention given; condition of the train; also the name of any family or girl who is likely in future to need special guidance or help. This report includes both foreign and British girls. Through the conductresses on trains, the department is enabled to do practical social service work and to give needful assistance to the intending settler at a very critical time, when through weariness it is very easy for the newcomers to become discouraged.

When the port of Quebec opened in the spring of 1923, seven conductresses were necessary for the work. During the winter only five conductresses were employed by the department. These women have all had considerable experience either in nursing or social service work and are able, with tact and judgment, to handle the various problems with which they have to deal.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S HOSTELS

Women coming to Canada seeking employment are directed in Great Britain to the following Canadian Women's Hostels and are placed in situations in most cases through the Employment Service. Free accommodation from twenty-four to forty-eight hours is allowed by the Dominion Government to all women coming to Canada, seeking employment as houseworkers.

These institutions, known as the Canadian Women's Hostels, are situated in the following centres and the number of girls accommodated during the past year at each, is shown in the table below:—

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Province	City	Street Address	House-workers accommodated
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax	163 Young Ave..	43
New Brunswick.....	St. John.....	35 Union St.....	18
Quebec.....	Montreal....	31 Drummond St..	478
Ontario.....	Toronto.....	72 Carleton St....	1,083
Manitoba.....	Winnipeg....	150 Austin St.....	69
Saskatchewan.....	Regina.....	1839 Lorne St....	102
Alberta.....	Calgary.....	120 4th Ave. W....	55
British Columbia.....	Vancouver.....	997 Dunsmuir St. W....	38

When a girl comes forward destined to any city where there is no hostel, arrangements are made with a local organization to accommodate her until she is placed in a situation.

Grants are given to these hostels by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, excepting the one in Montreal which receives no provincial grant.

The number shown in the table above indicates that Toronto has had an especially busy year. The Montreal Hostel looks after hundreds of girls who are on their way through that city but who do not register as they receive their free accommodation at the end of their journey.

In addition to those who have been accommodated on arrival, girls who are changing situations come back to the hostel, either to receive accommodation or for advice and assistance. These hostels all act as clubs for the girls on their evenings off. At the end of each month, the superintendent sends in a report to the supervisor of the Women's Division, outlining the work which has been done during that time. The superintendent also gives to the various churches a list of all the girls who have registered, with their addresses. Each girl is, therefore, followed up by a worker from her own church.

In Ottawa, where there is no hostel, the following organizations accommodate newly arrived girls: Young Women's Christian Association, Rosary Hall, and King's Daughters' Guild.

The supervisor of the Women's Division exercises a general supervision over the hostels, but their management is in each case entirely in the hands of a local committee.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

The superintendents have been untiring in their efforts to help and advise.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada has made a decided effort during the past year to keep in touch with the newly-arrived immigrant girls. Rosary Halls and Catholic Hostels have been opened as community centres for the girls.

BRITISH WOMEN

The following table shows the houseworkers from Great Britain and Ireland:—

English.....	3,187
Irish.....	1,227
Scotch...	3,789
Welsh...	85
Total.....	8,288

Letters sent to employers or friends of the women who came out for domestic work and not destined to hostels, number 4,504. Answers to these letters show that 83 per cent of these girls have made good in this country as domestics, 12 per cent have taken other employment, 3 per cent have gone to the United States, and 2 per cent have returned to the Mother Country.

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It is interesting to note that 13,471 British women, unaccompanied, came to Canada during the past year, as follows:—

Domestics.....	8,288
To be married.....	838
To join relatives.....	4,345

These were all examined medically before sailing and carried their medical certificates. The names of those who came forward to marry were forwarded to the Department of Health, which sent them special literature. This continued co-operation of the Department of Health has been much appreciated by young girls who have come out to this strange country destined to outlying districts where no doctor or nurse or welfare organization was available.

UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN FROM THE CONTINENT

Departmental records show that the following came either to join husbands or for domestic work:—

Armenian.....	120
Finnish.....	551
German.....	288
Italian.....	234
Polish.....	1,010
Russian.....	423
Scandinavian.....	320
Ukrainian.....	135
Other Nationalities.....	481
Total.....	3,562

These women are all interviewed previous to sailing and the Canadian Emigration officer has satisfied himself that arrangements in Canada are satisfactory before the young woman is allowed to proceed. Though women on the Continent are medically examined prior to sailing, it has not been compulsory for them to carry a medical certificate. This they will require to do in future as there has been such an increase in this kind of emigration during the past few months.

The Y.W.C.A. has taken special interest in the foreign girl in Canada. Reports are received by the supervisor of the department of valuable follow-up work done by this Association. Various women's organizations in Canada are in close touch with the Women's Branch of the department and are endeavouring to look after the welfare of the foreign-born who reach our shores.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service places most of the girls in situations and endeavours to the best of its ability to study the girl and place her in a suitable situation. The Women's Branches of the various bureaux send to this Department, the names of immigrant girls who apply for work and who have been in Canada only a short time. Immigrants who apply to these bureaux receive sympathetic treatment, and the women in charge endeavour in as far as possible to give special care to this work. They explain to the prospective employer the difficulties with which they may have to contend, such as a foreign language, homesickness and inexperience in Canadian methods of housework. In addition to sending in a list of placements of new arrivals, a list of names is supplied by the clerical section of the bureaux, in order that the department may know what girls are drifting into industrial employment. The superintendent of one of the largest Employment Bureaux took employment during the past year in one of the Provincial Immigration offices in Great Britain in order to study the immigrant girl in her own environment. The surveys which are made at different periods indicate that the girl who applies for factory work is the one, usually, who has come to this country to join a relative.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT

The Empire Settlement Scheme provides that a loan to cover transportation may be made to British women to enable them to come to Canada for domestic work, provided they are healthy and able to comply with the regulations. In order to encourage girls to take situations on the farms, the Empire Settlement Scheme provides that a refund of £6 shall be made to any girl who takes a situation on a farm and remains at that work for one year, and during that time has made satisfactory repayments on her passage loan.

It is interesting to note that 90 per cent of these women are satisfactory and the percentage of those failing to repay their loans is small.

SOCIETY FOR THE OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, which is the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Committee, interviewed and arranged for the transportation to Canada of a total of 620 women and children during the calendar year 1923. These women were sent out in special parties looked after on board ship by a woman appointed by that society and in Canada by the Women's Division which gave them special attention and reported to the Society on the individual cases.

As compared with the 620 who were sent to Canada, this society sent 199 women and children to Australia.

The society reports that the total amount of loans made to women and children, who in most cases have joined the head of the family in Canada, has totalled £3,632.13.1.

Investigations in 118 of these cases have been made through the Department of Immigration. This number includes 116 women and 171 children.

Many of the harvesters who arrived in the summer of 1923, came without their families who, if the head of the family did not settle on the land, were not eligible for assistance under the Empire Settlement Scheme. Through the loans made by the S.O.S.B.W., the wives and families have been enabled to come forward but these loans were not made unless a satisfactory report of the financial standing of the head of the family had been forwarded through the Department of Immigration.

The Women's Division is in close touch with the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Committee and is glad to assist them in every way possible, in their efforts for satisfactory settlement, and the results bear witness to the thoroughness of the work done.

RED CROSS NURSERIES

The Canadian Red Cross has nurseries at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, and St. John and their reports show that these nurseries have been very busy during the past fiscal year.

Nursery	Number of Ships	Number of Children cared for	Number of Infants cared for	Number of Treatments	Follow-up Cards
Quebec.....	142	11,813	1,424	271	2,373
St. John.....	37	2,808	407	115	692
Halifax.....	86	1,199	317	144	288
Totals.....	265	15,820	2,148	530	3,353

The above shows a decided increase over the previous fiscal year when the totals were: number of ships, 202; number of infants and children, 8,393; follow-up cards, 1,913.

Cards are sent by the nurses at these ports to the head office in Toronto where they are distributed to the various centres and arrangements made to have the families visited either by a representative of the Red Cross or some other organization. It is difficult to estimate the tremendous value of the follow-up work which is done in this way. The welfare of women and children is attended to from the time they leave home and much credit is due the Red Cross for their part of this service.

The Department of Immigration furnishes the equipment of these nurseries and provides the space in the Immigration buildings.

UNITED SERVICE FUND

The supervisor administers part of this fund in Canada for the benefit of ex-service women in the Dominion who may be eligible for assistance. During the past year, five women have been assisted, in various amounts, totalling \$160.52. Letters from the ex-service women who have been assisted show how much this timely aid is appreciated. Old Comrades Clubs have been formed by these women in Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver.

SOCIAL AGENCIES AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The following organizations are interested in work amongst newly-arrived settlers in Canada:—

Canadian Council of Agriculture.
Catholic Women's League of Canada.
Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.
Great War Veteran's Association of Canada.
Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.
National Committee of Mental Hygiene.
National Council of Women.
Red Cross Society of Canada.
Social Service Council of Canada.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England.
Women's Christian Temperance Union of Canada.
Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada.
Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.
Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

In addition, the Social Service Departments of all hospitals and the social agencies and welfare departments in the various cities are all endeavouring to assist the newcomer to become established. The National Travellers' Aid in Canada, is at all principal stations in Canada, working early and late and their workers refer special cases needing attention to the Women's Division. The train conductresses and the Travellers' Aid representatives, working together offer valuable help to the newcomer on the first rail journey in this Dominion.

The Women's Division endeavours to keep records of value to the Department of Immigration when dealing with the various problems that arise in connection with the emigration of women.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR, JUVENILE IMMIGRATION, G. BOGUE
SMART

"The mind of a child in each generation is like a blank page upon which good or evil training produces indelible results."

—Benjamin Kidd.

In presenting a report upon the activities of this branch of the department for the fiscal period, ended March 31, it is desirable to make a few observations of a general character by way of introduction.

The advantage to Canada of juvenile immigration is much greater than is generally believed, and briefly may be summed up as follows:—

(1) It adds to our population a class of immigrants already trained under the best conditions both physically and morally.

(2) Children born in the British Isles, coming here young, grow up as Canadians and regard Canada as their home.

(3) It has supplied many childless couples with little children who have been the means of imparting great comfort and happiness into what otherwise would have been lonely homes.

(4) The older boys provide a measure of farm help and most of the older girls engage in domestic work in country, town, or city.

The juvenile immigration movement is also a direct benefit to the motherland in (a) providing for better distribution of Empire population, (b) supplying Canada with an increase of prospective farm and domestic help and (c) conferring upon orphan and needy children unspeakable blessing.

Statement of the number of juveniles emigrated to Canada by the principal organizations in Great Britain during the past twenty-four years, also the number of applications annually received at their Canadian Receiving and Distributing Homes during the same period:—

Fiscal Year	Children emigrated	Applications received	Fiscal Year	Children emigrated	Applications received
1900-1.....	977	5,783	1912-13.....	2,642	33,493
1901-2.....	1,540	8,587	1913-14.....	2,318	32,417
1902-3.....	1,979	14,219	1914-15.....	1,799	30,854
1903-4.....	2,213	16,573	1915-16.....	821	31,725
1904-5.....	2,808	17,833	1916-17.....	251	28,990
1905-6.....	3,264	19,374	1917-18.....		17,916
1906-7.....	1,455	15,800	1918-19.....		11,718
1907-8.....	2,375	17,239	1919-20.....	155	10,235
1908-9.....	2,424	15,417	1920-21.....	1,426	19,841
1909-10.....	2,422	18,477	1921-22.....	1,211	15,371
1910-11.....	2,524	21,768	1922-23.....	1,184	17,005
1911-12.....	2,689	31,040	1923-24.....	2,080	22,193

The more direct purpose of juvenile immigration, however, is to give orphan, needy, other children and juveniles a start as farm apprentices and interest them in agricultural pursuits. It is a "back to the land" movement. This object has been attained in a large proportion of the number of boys and girls brought to Canada but the number has been small in comparison with the demand.

Since the inception of the movement children and juveniles have been sent to Canada and provided with foster homes and useful employment. Many of

these former juvenile immigrants have become prominent and successful Canadian farmers, business and professional men and occupy position of prominence in their respective communities.

The distribution of children by provinces, who arrived in Canada prior to the fiscal year 1923-24, and who were still under supervision on March 31, 1924, is shown in the following table:—

Ontario.....	2,525
Quebec.....	426
Nova Scotia.....	100
New Brunswick.....	112
Prince Edward Island.....	1
Manitoba.....	63
Saskatchewan.....	33
Alberta.....	32
British Columbia.....	35
Total.....	3,327

In the placing of children great care is paid to the selection of homes and situations and every precaution is taken to prevent the child falling into undesirable surroundings. The various organizations who are charged with the responsibility of placing the children have exercised good judgment in this very important feature with the result that our inspectors have found, with few exceptions, the children comfortably settled.

The more important results seen from inspections of the children during the past fiscal year are to be found in the following table:—

Homes and situations—	
In good homes and situations.....	2,880
In homes and situations requiring adjustment.....	54
State of children's health—	
Good health.....	2,898
Fairly good health.....	32
Unsatisfactory health.....	4
General progress at home and at school—	
Making good progress.....	2,844
Fairly good progress.....	90
Unsatisfactory progress.....	.....
Character and behaviour—	
Good.....	2,873
Requiring close observation and careful attention.....	61
Children under 5 years of age.....	17
Children 6 to 14 years.....	1,036
Children over school age.....	1,881

As a result of careful discrimination in selecting homes and situations it has been exceptional to find one of these children otherwise than properly treated and provided for. These young people have stood the test of their new surroundings wonderfully well. The invariable rule adopted by the organizations of sending a boy out on a fortnight's or month's approval before finally indenturing him is in the best interest of the child. It is the policy of the department not to permit any children to remain in foster homes or situations where conditions are unsatisfactory.

The arrivals in the past fiscal year and the number of applications received by the emigrating agencies within the same period are shown in the following table:—

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Society or Agency	Number of children	Applications received
Barnardo.....	497	12,442
Macpherson-Birt.....	186	1,453
Catholic Emigration Association.....	250	3,376
National Children's Home and Orphanage.....	112	516
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan.....	52	369
Church of England.....	71	215
Quarrier.....	50	586
Mrs. Smyley "The Coombe".....		40
Salvation Army.....	519	2,939
Sir J. T. Middlemore.....	72	172
Dr. Cossar.....	26	73
Dakeyne Farm (Capt. Oliver Hind).....	14	12
Overseas Settlement of British Women.....	2	
Armenians.....	50	
Russians.....	27	
Unaccompanied.....	152	
	2,080	22,193

Distribution of arrivals during the fiscal year is as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.....	3
Nova Scotia.....	130
New Brunswick.....	72
Quebec.....	204
Ontario.....	1,405
Manitoba.....	153
Saskatchewan.....	34
Alberta.....	27
British Columbia.....	41
Destination as yet unknown.....	11
	2,080

ADOPTION

During the past few years and especially since the war, there have been a number of very interesting cases of adoption from the ranks of our younger immigrants. These children have filled a void in the family circles in which they have been received.

The following reports from our inspectors speak for themselves.

M. (age 6) was adopted three years ago into a childless home. "I am pleased to advise you that the home and grounds are simply beautiful, surrounded by an expanse of well-kept lawn with an abundance of exquisite flowers and shrubbery. The child's foster mother is a person of refinement and means and is lavishing her affection on their adopted child. I saw the little girl playing on the lawn; she was well and neatly clothed and appeared very happy. She is now 9 years of age and is receiving every educational advantage. I am happy to be able to report that the little girl has one of the kindest mothers and one of the best homes it is possible to imagine. You can rest assured that she is happy and her future is bright and promising."

E. B. (age 7). A woman inspector reporting upon this child says: "She has a lovely, quiet home and affectionate parents. At school and elsewhere, I learned that the child has fallen into excellent hands. She is rather ahead of her age at school. 'Everyone loves Betty', the principal of the school stated."

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

The following is a statistical summary of the growth of the juvenile immigration movement to Canada:—

Agency	Year	Children Immigrated
Miss Macpherson and Mrs. Birt, London and Liverpool (Canadian Headquarters, Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.).....	1868 to 1924	14,366
Miss Rye and Church of England, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., and Sherbrooke, Que.....	1868 to 1924	3,866
Mr. (now Sir J. T. Middlemore) Fairview, Halifax, N.S.....	1873 to 1924	5,032
The National Children's Home and Orphanage (formerly Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson) Hamilton, Ont.....	1874 to 1924	2,979
Mrs. Bilbrough-Wallace (Marchmont Home) Belleville, Ont.....	1878 to 1915	5,529
Cardinal Manning (Ottawa and Montreal).....	1880 to 1888	1,403
Dr. Barnardo, Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.....	1882 to 1924	26,179
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto, Ont.....	1884 to 1924	2,900
Mr. Wm. Quarrier, Brockville, Ont.....	1890 to 1924	4,124
The Catholic Emigration Association and amalgamated societies, St. George's Home, Ottawa, Ont.....	1897 to 1924	6,447
The Salvation Army.....	1905 to 1924	1,647
Dr. Cossar, Lower Gagetown, N.B.....	1910 to 1924	366
Dakeyne Farm (Capt. Oliver Hind) Falmouth, near Windsor, N.S.....	1913 to 1924	60
Minor agencies.....	1897 to 1924	5,128
Total.....		80,026

The children are placed out under written indentures with special reference to food, clothing, lodging and wages and other clauses safeguarding the child's interest and wellbeing. Employers are further instructed that they have no right to whip the child. Should they find the child unsatisfactory they have the right to return it to the Receiving Home. The home also reserves, in the agreement, the right to remove the child should the terms of indenture not be fulfilled, or should it be found that he is not receiving proper care and treatment.

From reports of our inspectors and letters from the children themselves, with whom we have a large correspondence, it can be said that they have already adapted themselves to their new life and surroundings and are a valuable element in the population of the Dominion.

R.W.S. writes from British Columbia:

"Thank you for your letter received. I am glad to say that I am situated in a very good home, in fact one would have to go a long way to find a better one. My employer is kind and I am treated like his own son. The food is excellent and I am given as much as I can eat and I am certainly not over-worked or ill-treated.

"Thanking you once again for the letter and the comfortable home in which you have placed me."

R.R.S. (Manitoba):

"I received your letter to-day and thank you very much for your kind offer in helping me along.

"I am situated in a nice home and am quite happy and comfortable. Mr. T. is kind to me and has been looking after me all that is necessary, such as rubbers and mitts. I am given work that is suitable for me, and treated in the proper way, and am not abused if I do not know something. During the winter months I have just done the chores in the barn.

"I think it is very kind of you to look after me and I shall be pleased to see you. The Salvation Army, too, have often asked me how I am and just before Christmas Mr. Sharpe from Winnipeg came to see me.

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"Please accept my heartiest thanks for helping me. I am trying my best to please my employer."

From R.F.S. (Ontario):

"I have had a good place and have nothing to complain of and I don't think there is a better place for me than this and I received your letter safely on the 23rd of March.

"I thank you for your kind attentions towards my welfare and I shall be looking forward towards the coming of the inspector of whom you spoke, in your letter. I have received kind attentions from my master and my mistress and I shall do everything to please them and get along well and get to know you and the other men who are in charge of your department."

From T.S. (Ontario):

"Thank you for your nice letter. It gives me much satisfaction to know that you are looking after me so much. I am also enjoying much happiness at my new friends and surroundings."

From M.R. (Ontario):

"I received your letter on the 2nd of this month. I will be very glad to see the inspector when he comes. I am very happy here in Muskoka which seems to me a very invigorating place. When I came here I was not half as strong as I am now. I go to school; it is about a mile and a quarter away from the house. I am eleven years old but in the 4th class. My birthday is on March 13.

"I can do work, such as milk cows, and look after them. We have a good bit of snow here but it is melting away very fast. While it was here we had fine fun at school, sleighing and ski-ing. There are only six boys going to school and no girls. Sometimes our teacher gets on the sleigh; when she does she generally falls off half way down the hill. At Christmas I had a very nice time visiting one of my schoolmate's home. I had many presents. It was the best Christmas holiday I ever spent.

"We have five head of cattle, two horses and about fifteen hens.

"I go to Sunday school every Sunday and get two Sunday school papers. When the snow came I thought I would like winter but now I am getting tired of it and am waiting for spring to come. When winter started I expected it would be very cold but it was not."

From G.R. (Ontario):

"Just a line to tell you that I have a nice home and have all I want since I have been staying with Mr. N. I am happy and do not want to leave my friends until I am old enough to go to work for myself. My brother was staying with me at first but Mr. N. did not want both of us so he went to stay with his father and he is happy with two more boys."

From T.W.S. (New Brunswick):

"I received your letter yesterday, March 10, and I am pleased to tell you I am getting on fine. I am surrounded with good friends and have a good home. I am very interested in farming and although I have only been here ten months I have learned many things and I hope to do better next year."

From F.R. (Nova Scotia):

"I received your letter with reference to my situation. I will say that I am happy and well. I am on a farm. I do some chores about the house and

barn and go to school every day. I am five minutes walk from the school and am in the third reader. I would be glad to see a man from your department at any time but I can assure you there is nothing I want you to do for me at the present anyway."

At the age of 18, departmental supervision may cease but not necessarily as we recognize practically no age limit provided it would appear to be in the interest of any over that age that further visits of inspection should be made.

FROM OUR INSPECTORS' REPORTS

A.R. (age 17) came to Canada in 1921, at the age of 14. After three years service, employer A.B. reported: "A. is a good steady boy and he seems like one of the family, is quite and has a good disposition. He is a member of the church and a fine Christian boy." Boy stated: "This has been a good home to me; I have been kindly treated and I regard Mrs. B. as a mother."

George W. W. (age 17) came to Canada at the age of 13 years. His employer stated: "George is a steady, trusty boy, interested in his work and making good progress."

Charles H. (age 18) migrated to Canada at the age of 9 years—five years with A. O'N. "Charles is well established here and enjoys all home privileges as one of the family. He has developed considerably during the past year and is now able to handle more of the farm work in which he is taking an active interest. He is a steady, well behaved boy and thoroughly reliable."

F.H. (age 16) arrived in Canada 1921 from Stratford-on-Avon at the age of 13 years. Two-and-a-quarter years with Mr. E.R. "I have a fine boy and we get along splendidly together. He understands his work and I can leave him to carry on with confidence." Our inspector reported: "I found the boy ploughing and noted his competent manner in handling the work."

D.C. (age 12) arrived in Canada in 1922 and was placed with Mr. M., who stated, "Dennis is a fine boy and we are all well pleased with him. He is obedient, and willing and takes an interest in his work." He is attending public school.

Leonard S. (age 18) came to Canada from Rochford when 14 years of age. "I watched Leonard as he was ploughing and there was no doubt as to his ability in the field. Mr. H. his employer said 'he is the best boy and the most reliable worker I ever had and I hope he will stay right on with me.'"

Gladys P. (age 17) arrived in Canada from Taunton at the age of 6 years. This girl was treated as a daughter by the family and has been cared for by them for nine years—no other children in the family. At the suggestion of her leaving she clung to Miss T. as to a mother. She has attended public school regularly and is now preparing for her first examination in music.

Mary G.O. (age 12) came to Canada at the age of 10 years. "Progress excellent—leads a class of fifty-seven in public school and captured two principal prizes in her class this year."

The various Receiving and Distributing Homes were duly visited and inspected during the year and were found in good order and well equipped and afford the children every comfort and protection. These centres are not only essential to the efficiency of the work but of immense advantage to the children as a home to which they are entitled to return in the intervals between situations, or in the event of illness or for any other reason.

During the year, the pleasure was afforded me of meeting and conferring with representatives of the movement from Great Britain and much very useful information was gained. The object of their visit was to see the children who had come from their respective schools and investigate their conditions

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and prospects, with a view of further extending their operations in this country. I am pleased to report that they found the children contented, well and comfortably settled and making satisfactory progress.

In closing this report it is my desire to express appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown by the various emigrating organizations, both in Great Britain and in Canada in providing me with every facility for investigating the records of their respective agencies.

